

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1906, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXV.

New York and Chicago, October 6, 1906.

No. 14

MEAT INTERESTS GET TOGETHER

Instant and Complete Success of the Efforts of The National Provisioner to Unite the Meat Industry in an Association for Mutual Protection and Benefit--- Both Large and Small Packers Join.

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED AT CHICAGO

The meeting of packers called by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, at Chicago, last Monday, was a great, unqualified success. The result of it was the formation of the American Meat Packers' Association, in which are represented nearly all of the leading concerns of the country, large and small, in all sections of the country.

More than 100 companies were directly represented and scores of others sent word that though they could not be present they were in hearty sympathy with the movement and desired to become members of the association.

Earnestness and enthusiasm marked the meeting from beginning to end, so much so that after the first day's deliberations it was the unanimous opinion that the session should be adjourned until Tuesday to permit the delegates to think of new things to discuss on the following day. They did not want to go home until they had considered and discussed as many subjects as possible.

The Beginning of a New Era.

Absolute harmony prevailed, and it was freely said on all sides that the formation of the new association was the beginning of a movement which will bring greater respect and influence to the packinghouse industry from all classes. It was realized that such an association can accomplish wonders in educating the public and in securing respectful hearings from legislators and government departments. The discussion of trade topics each year appealed very strongly to those in attendance, and a splendid start was made in this direction, even at this first meeting.

A committee was appointed to go to Washington this month for the purpose of conferring with the Department of Agriculture in the interest of the entire meat trade, to assist in securing quick and clear and sensible enforcement of the meat inspection and pure food laws. The association placed itself on record as being heartily in favor of these measures, subject to such changes in them as time will show to be necessary.

Big Packers All Come Into the Association.

At the meeting on Monday it was noticed that Nelson Morris & Company was the only one of the big packers represented, so the Executive Committee was instructed to visit the others with a special invitation from the Association to join in the movement. This was done, and all came into the Association most cheerfully. J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Michael Cudahy and G. F. Sulzberger expressing themselves as believing that the formation of the Association was one of the very best things that ever happened in the packinghouse industry. They explained that they had stayed away from the first session until they could see the scope and objects of the organiza-

tion, but after having done so they were glad to be part of the movement. They were all represented in the second day's meeting.

The Association elected the following officers to serve it for the first year: President, General Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; vice president, John J. Felin, John J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, George L. McCarthy, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York; treasurer, James L. Garneau, Laux Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Executive Committee: James S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago; Matthew Danahy, Danahy Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber & Co., Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe & Brother, New York.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER was unanimously chosen as the official organ of the Association.

Membership Open to All Classes in the Trade.

The Association decided that slaughterers of livestock and curers of joints should be active members, and all others interested, directly or indirectly, would be welcomed as associate members. This will permit membership of sausage, glue, soap and fertilizer makers, renderers, machinery and supply houses, brokers, etc. The charter membership will be held open until January 1 next, and all concerns in the classes named are requested to send their applications for membership to James Garneau, treasurer, Laux Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., without delay. The dues were fixed at \$25 per year.

The Association also requested all parties affected by the meat inspection and pure food laws to send in suggestions for changes in the regulations or statements of personal experiences which will aid the committee at Washington. These should be sent to George L. McCarthy, secretary, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

Many matters of the highest importance were discussed by the Association, final action on which was referred to the Executive Committee.

When time came for adjournment many of the delegates were still loth to go, and for several days after the meeting were still in the city. The social side of the gathering was in fact one of its pleasantest features. For the first time in the history of the packinghouse business, the men engaged in it had an opportunity to know each other personally and the greatest of good-fellowship prevailed. Big and little packers, eastern, western, northern and southern delegates were to be seen in the hotel lobby enjoying themselves thoroughly.

The next meeting will be held on the first Monday of next October at a place to be decided upon later. By that time it is expected that the Association will have nearly a thousand members.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PACKERS' CONVENTION

FIRST DAY'S SESSION

The meeting to organize the association was held in the German Room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at 10:15 a. m. on Monday. The gathering was called to order by George L. McCarthy, business manager of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, which had brought about the meeting. Mr. McCarthy said:

I am taking the liberty of calling this meeting to order because THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER took the initiative in bringing you together to-day, and in behalf of our publication I desire to thank each one of you for your response to our invitation and the support you have given us in bringing the movement for a meeting of American packers to a successful issue.

In our call to you we stated our firm conviction that the time had arrived when the greatest of all American manufacturing industries should have a representative and vigorous association. We are of the same opinion now. But in order that you might fully understand that our motives in making the call had no ulterior purpose, we distinctly stated in the call and in our letters to you that this meeting would have to decide whether an association should be formed.

As the recognized organ of the American meat trade THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER felt that it could issue the invitation for this meeting without its motives being misconstrued; whereas, if the call had issued from any other source it might have caused suspicion that some section of the trade had questionable purposes in view, but in an excess of caution we still left the decision to you. I say this in all frankness because it is not to be denied that there are factions, jealousies, enmities in the packing house trade, and I believe that these conditions exist because you do not have opportunities for getting personally acquainted with each other. You have created prejudices against each other without even knowing why, in most instances, and yet your interests are all exactly the same whether your plants are large or small, each in its own proportion.

For Common Good of the Trade.

With the strongest hands in the land often raised against you, you should work together, legitimately, progressively, earnestly for the common good of the trade, instead of wasting your strength in tilts with each other. This is but one of the reasons why we believe you should have an organization and a regular meeting once each year, for the purpose of knowing each other, man to man, in a manful way. But as I have said before, the decision whether you shall form an association here to-day rests with you. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has acted as the one neutral party in the trade, the representative of the smallest concern in it as well as the largest, the clearing house, as you might call it, of the literature of the business, and the one organization which is always ready and always does fight for your interests aggressively and defensively whenever necessary.

Having assumed what we considered our duty in calling this meeting, we leave it to you to decide whether its purpose shall be fulfilled and an organization formed. But permit me to remind you that even now there are many grave questions which could better be discussed by you as an organization than as separate concerns. I refer especially to the regulations for enforcement of the new meat inspection and pure food laws, and, parenthetically, I desire to express the hope that each of you will give the most enthusiastic and willing support to the government in carrying out the provisions of these statutes, that the American meat trade may show our own public as well as our customers abroad that we are always ready to give the world any assurance it may ask that our meat products are as pure, sound and wholesome and our plants as sanitary as scientific knowledge can make them.

This acquiescence and support to our laws need not prevent you, as practical men, however, from calling the attention of the authorities to changes which should be made in these laws and regulations from time to time and it will be in such recommendations that your influence as an organization will be immeasurably greater than if you act as individuals.

Policy of Secretiveness Is Wrong.

While we are on the subject of these laws permit me to digress for just a moment. They were created because of alleged conditions which the public believed to be true, because the daily newspapers told it so, and the whole underlying cause of the entire trouble was you—you yourselves. For years, whenever the industry has been attacked, either locally or nationally, you have shut up like clams and you have shied at a newspaper man as you would at a stick of dynamite. As a result both the public and our daily press have piled up a prejudice against you because they have been ignorant of the business.

You should take the public and the newspaper men into your confidence on these occasions. Talk. Explain to them the questions involved. Educate them to know the magnificent work that has been accomplished by American packers during the last two decades, and instead of being reviled and abused our people will be proud of you and your accomplishments. It will save you no end of abuse, trouble and dollars to adopt this course, but if you prefer to have your persecution continue, just continue keeping the public in ignorance of your business and their business—and it is their business, because it affects their stomachs, and they are entitled to know how you prepare their food.

Again referring to the reasons why we believe an organization should be formed to-day, I desire to remind you that perhaps in no other industry could there be found such fruitful topics for annual discussion. Your business is developing new things all the time and what could be more profitable than to discuss for mutual benefit the questions involved in operating and distributing, the manipulation of by-products, the best means for employing your forces, the advising of authorities in drafting new laws and revising old ones, in promoting the meat trade generally both at home and abroad. And what could be more pleasant than getting together once a year for the renewal of friendships, and perhaps for buying and selling a pound or two of lard. These annual meetings, too, would serve to educate the public to what the packinghouse business really means, and would thereby assist in dissipating the prejudice existing against you.

Mr. McCarthy then asked the meeting to choose its temporary officers. General Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, was unanimously elected temporary chairman, and Mr. McCarthy was chosen temporary secretary. In assuming the chair General Ryan said:

General Ryan's Address.

Gentlemen, I consider this a very distinguished honor indeed, to be called upon to preside at this preliminary gathering. I believe I voice the sentiment of every gentleman here when I say that we are indebted to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and to the editor of that paper for inspiring this movement, but that is only one of the many good things that that able gentleman has done to promote the business interests of the meat trade of the country.

This, as Mr. McCarthy has just stated to you, is a preliminary gathering looking toward the establishment of a national association, and why this was never done long before now I cannot understand, because every other great business is organized and works in unanimity. In importance, according to the value of the output, the meat trade of this country is second to no other. Statistics show us that the total value of our output amounts annually to the enormous sum of one billion dollars, and

that our products are consumed by at least one hundred and twenty millions of people scattered all over the earth.

Gentlemen, we have grown pretty big, haven't we? And it is nearly time that we should get together in order to size ourselves up. This is the age of concentration and co-operation. It has been through the organized effort of the people that our country has been brought up to our present state of prosperity and wealth.

Now, we are not here to organize a trust. We would not, I guess, if we could, and we could not if we would. I think a trust in this business is impracticable. No matter how much has been said from time to time about the existence of a beef trust, I look upon this business as being too vast, too scattered, too diversified, engaged in by too many people for any one trust, combine or syndicate to ever successfully control it.

Now, as our friend Mr. McCarthy has said, we are here for the purpose of getting together, getting to know one another, getting to see what we all look like; and from what I see before me, gentlemen, I do not think any of us need to be ashamed of the appearance. We want just a little bit of social communion; we want an interchange of views and ideas through a National Association. We want to consider the very important matters that come up from time to time; and by so doing, better our business. We want to investigate new discoveries and inventions and see how they can profitably be applied to our business. In fine, we want, as much as possible, to eliminate all these awkward, old-fashioned, antiquated things and adjust ourselves to the new order of things, accepting the new disposition of keeping abreast of the times. That is the business of the organization.

Now, we all know there is no denying the fact that this country grows the best beef and the best pork on earth. Everybody votes "aye" on that proposition. The criticism comes not as to how these products are handled, but Heaven knows we have had our fill of criticism the last year. (Laughter.) Why, the storm burst over our heads for a while and threatened to sweep every one of us out of existence, but we have survived it, slightly disfigured but still in the ring, and all doing business at the old stand.

I am not going to make any comments upon what has passed. The occurrences have been rather too painful, and perhaps the less said about it the better. But I would volunteer this statement, that if the conditions that were said to exist in the large packing houses were so bad, no one here would be heard to uphold them; but another way might be had of curing them, a more kindly, a more friendly and decent way than the methods that were adopted.

Influence of Yellow Journalism.

The American people are the fairest minded people on the face of the earth when they are fully informed on a subject. There is an underlying sense of justice and fair play in the American that sooner or later asserts itself. But then, gentlemen, that American public opinion sometimes, under the influence of yellow journalism, and fantasmagorums of that sort, is led into doing an injustice; but they recover from all that, and I know, as Mr. McCarthy has stated, that when they come to their senses again and when they see that an injustice has been done to a great American industry, the American people may be depended upon to make full atonement and do full justice.

We want to improve our methods in handling meat as much as we can; we want to have intelligent discussions, and hear from every one. Foreigners tell us that we put up the best meat that can be put up; that our methods of doing that business are superior to any others. We have plenty of testimony from foreign sources on that head, and we know ourselves, those of us who have traveled through Europe and other countries, that we can safely substantiate that statement.

But, nevertheless, we are not satisfied with that. We want to raise the American product up to the very highest standard of excellence attainable. And this you will be able

to do through a National Association; and by it you will better your own condition.

I wonder if a great many people know that there are certain months in the year when men engaged in the packing industry are bound to lose money. That is, that they are compelled to take less for their product than they pay for the live stock. That is a fact, and we know also that we have, the last five or six years, had those months of loss increase, and the months where we were making money decrease.

Now, workmen are in a better position than that. These people demand full wages for their work; they demand the very highest scale. They will submit to nothing else. Why? Because they have unions behind them and they can enforce their demands. We have no union. We have nothing to fall back upon, and when losses come to us all we can do is to grin and bear it.

Packer Has a Hard Row to Hoe.

Now, I speak from an experience of a whole lifetime in the meat business; and I want to say, and I hope I am alone in this experience, gentlemen, I hope I am the lone fisherman in the whole crowd who has had this experience in a matter of this sort, and that is that the people of this business are hard workers, they take more risk, and work longer hours for less profit than in any other line. Now, we want to change some of these conditions. We want to get out of some of these long hours. We want to work a little more with our heads and less with our hands.

We want the packer and the wholesale butcher to know that this whole world of his is not confined altogether to the stock yards and slaughter house; we want them to know that there are other places. We want to educate our people, and I think it is nearly time to educate them to the belief that it is not fair that all of the profits should go to the stock yards; that a fair proportion of it should go to the packing house.

And so, gentlemen, an organization of this sort will put our business on a higher plane, make it more decent, make it respectable. And so honorable that the tongue of slander cannot again assail us with impunity and seek to rob us of our good name. (Applause.)

There is another thing that Mr. McCarthy has referred to that can be accomplished by a National Association. It will broaden us out; we will be more tolerant with each other; more friendly toward one another; and our rivalries, prejudices and unfriendly feelings will all be discarded when we get together. Why, my friends, there is nobody, no set of people that get along better in the world to-day than those broad-gauged fellows who are tolerant with their neighbors and want to see everybody get along, who are the uplifters of humanity, and who are ready to stoop down and help even a competitor onto his feet and send him rejoicing on his way.

It has been said that the large packers are down on this movement. I cannot see why these gentlemen would stand in their own light that way. If it is good for the smaller packers, it is good for the larger ones, to be all banded together in one common brotherhood. With all their knowledge and all their wonderful resources, there is as much for the big packers to learn in an organization of this sort as for the smaller ones. Now, when the constitution is adopted here all must be equal, have equal rights, and there shall be no special privileges, and the vote of the smaller packer in the councils of this association shall have just as much weight as that of the very largest.

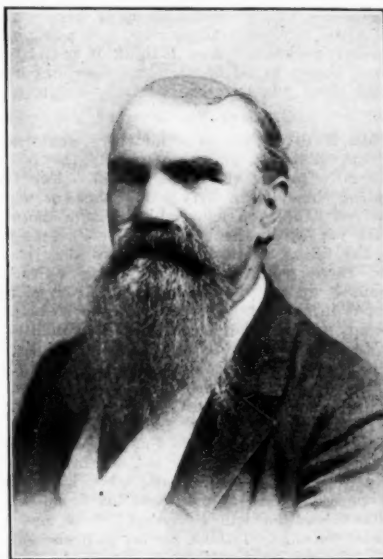
Now, gentlemen, I do not think of anything more to say, only that this is an auspicious occasion. As Mr. McCarthy said, under the new inspection law we can meet the government with open hands and make it a success. The time has come to make up our minds about a National Association. I think the time is very ripe for that purpose, and so I hope we will start this association out to-day for the honor and glory of our business, bearing in mind that in a multitude of council there is always wisdom, and in union there is strength. (Great applause.)

To get the matter formally before the meeting, Mr. McCarthy moved that it proceed to the organization of a national association. The chairman called for a rising vote, and the whole assemblage rose, amid applause.

The chairman then announced that the appointment of a committee on constitution and by-laws would be in order, and Messrs. Allerdice of Indianapolis, Garneau of St. Louis, Felin of Philadelphia, Agar of Chicago and Des Moines, and Rea of Pittsburg were appointed, and retired to prepare a report.

While the committee was at work the chairman called on those present to present their views. Messrs. Reid of Cleveland and Rath of the Rath Company, Waterloo, Ia., replied, both advocating the formation of an organization for the protection and advancement of the trade. Mr. Rath said he had contended for the formation of just such an organization as this for many years, and it looked now as if it was to come true.

The chairman called on Mr. Mannheimer, who said he did not profess to be a speaker, but ventured to say that many things would



GEN. MICHAEL RYAN.
President American Meat Packers' Association.

come up after the organization was formed which would be of the utmost importance.

Mr. Mannheimer touched upon a question which was very fresh in the minds of those present, the new government inspection. He told of the difficulties he had in getting inspection started at his plant, and said he feared the trade would be in difficulties before matters were adjusted. He suggested that instead of each man taking up the matter himself, that the association take it up and send a committee to Washington. He thought the government's intentions were good, but that the machinery was moving too slowly and that great harm would result.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I think the gentleman's suggestions are right in point. As he says, we are all in a state of uncertainty, we don't know what is going to happen; but there is no doubt whatsoever that common sense will prevail in this whole thing ultimately. At the head of the Bureau of Agriculture is a gentleman who has the best interests of the entire industry at heart, and that is Mr. James Wilson. I know the gentleman, and he will not put any obstacles in the road of any business that he can possibly avoid under the enforcement of the law. All that we have to do is to be a little patient; be patient until we see how the system works. It is complex to see the end, and it requires us to use patience and our common sense in co-operation with the government authorities; and if we do that it will come out right in the end. And I think if we work in connection with the government that we will find that the inspection

law will be a great thing for our business.

The chairman called upon Mr. Weppner of Buffalo, but Mr. Weppner was modest and said other Buffalo packers could talk better. Mr. Klinck was called on, but he also was modest, and suggested Mr. Danahy.

Mr. Danahy spoke of difficulties arising in connection with the enforcement of the new law, and spoke of instances of unfair condemnation of animals by inspectors. He wanted to know who was to stand the loss when such animals were condemned: it would be too hard on the small packer to compel him to stand this loss. He thought the association should take some action.

The discussion at this point became general, and dealt with the difficulties packers were having in operating under the new regulations.

Mr. Weppner: Gentlemen, I might ask one question. Does the government stamp have to be on the package when it is shipped? Is it a rubber stamp or a label?

The Chairman: It is a label.

Mr. Weppner: That is what Mr. Klinck spoke about, but I thought from what these men said that the labels could be substituted for the stamps.

Mr. McCarthy: Do you mean for local business or interstate?

Mr. Weppner: Local business.

Mr. McCarthy: As far as the laws are concerned, all you have got to do is to stamp the government stamp on the bill of lading. That is, in carload lots.

Mr. Weppner: These are packages, less than carload lots.

The Chairman: It is unfortunate that it has to go that way.

Mr. McCarthy: I just came in and heard your discussion, and since I have been here there is a point that has come up that one or two gentlemen did not know about, and it is in regard to the stuff that you have on hand this morning, or we will say up to last night, when the law was not in effect. The impression has been that it could not be sold in interstate trade after that time. (Mr. McCarthy read the regulations.) If you had stuff on hand last night, and which is not labelled, you should have the labels put on it at once before there is a complication, before it gets mixed up with your new stuff. I have no doubt from what these gentlemen tell me that there may be others of you that are in the same situation, and you should get right after these things. There is no reason why you should not have the benefit of the law and get your stuff shipped at once.

Ignorance of the Requirements.

To show you the ignorance that has existed among some, one gentleman informed us that he had almost worked his men to death on Saturday, that he had his entire force working nearly all night shipping stuff to get it out, before this new law went into effect; whereas, as a matter of fact, he could have taken his time about shipping it, any time he wanted to, if he had the labels, and that is one of the new provisions you can have the benefit of as soon as you get home. See that the stuff is properly labelled and you can do as you please with it.

Mr. Focke: That only applies to those who have applied for inspection.

Mr. McCarthy: It applies to all establishments, those which have had inspection and those which have not had inspection heretofore.

Mr. Focke: But they would not have any inspector there; they could not get any inspector there to inspect it. If they had not applied for the government inspection, they could not get any labels.

Mr. McCarthy: If they had not applied for government inspection, they do not need it.

Mr. Chairman: As I understand the whole thing, it is as Mr. McCarthy says, you can get the labels if you want them. Isn't that true?

Mr. McCarthy: Yes, and you should insist on them.

Mr. Focke: You can have those labels printed yourself?

Mr. McCarthy: Yes, but they must be put on under the government inspection.

Mr. Focke: If you send out a 50-pound can of lard, you have got to have 50 pounds of lard in it?

The Chairman: Yes, you will have to make arrangements hereafter with your canners, that they will give you a can accurately put up for the lard. At present these cans hold about 47 pounds and the can weighs three pounds. Now, you will have to have 50 pounds in that can. You will have to have a can which will hold just exactly 50 pounds.

The Regulations as to Weight.

Mr. McCarthy: I might give you a little light on that subject of weight. The law under which that operates is in this new pure food law. And that law is one of the things which has got to be or ought to be discussed in this meeting. It has got to be confronted. Dr. Wiley is going to enforce that law, and he has a great many idiosyncrasies that will have to be met. But on the question of weight, the pure food law states that if you state the weight on the package, it must be correct. If you say on the label fifty pounds of lard, it must be fifty pounds of lard net. If you say nothing whatever on the label, you can put in forty or thirty or whatever your conscience will allow you to put in.

Now, the trade generally accepts certain sized packages for certain weights, and it is a question in my mind whether it is going to be necessary for you to consider those weights. You generally accept a five-pound can as being of a certain size, and you generally figure a fifty-pound package according to another size, and the way it looks. But if you state the number of pounds on the outside of the package, it must contain exactly that number of pounds.

Mr. Krey: You have to state fifty pounds gross?

Mr. McCarthy: That is the net weight.

Mr. Focke: My idea would be to state nothing about it.

Mr. Krey: I might tell you a little about that. One customer of mine when he got a consignment of lard said that I did not give him fifty pounds to the package, and that he would not pay me for it. I have a case up in Cairo where a fellow telegraphed me and I sent him the regular fifty-pound can. They have got to be fifty pounds now. Well, he kicked on it, and I said, "You never got it net in your life and nobody else ever got that. They always got gross weight." And he held his check up for the difference in weight. Of course he could hold me up and I could not do anything about it. But I understand now that the statement must be according to the weight in the package.

A Committee to Washington.

Mr. McCarthy: The gentleman sees the point, and I think that a committee ought to go down to Washington and see what can be done about these matters. And if they can make Dr. Wiley see that the gross weight will make it better for them, I think 't could be gotten under the regulations. But you will have trouble, and that is one of the things you must expect under this inspection law.

But all these little items should be brought out in this meeting just as if you were in a board of directors' meeting and were getting up and making your regular point. Then send a committee down to Washington and talk these matters over and get them in the regulations in the best way you can, and get as many of these regulations on a perfectly sound basis as you can.

You cannot get all of these questions settled in the department in Washington without doing so; but if you can send a committee down there representing all of you and acting for you, you can get these things in the regulations. And I want to say to you gentlemen that you have been a little slow in making these points; but we will hope that you will get together, discuss these matters and in that way you can make this meeting of practical value to you here.

Mr. Mannheim: I had that question up with the inspector and he explained it to me and said the government did not care. The government inspector does not care whether you put in fifty pounds gross or fifty pounds

net. But whether to use fifty pounds net or fifty pounds gross is a question that ought to be considered by the packers.

There is another question that will have to be considered; there are a lot of cans now around which contain fifty pounds gross, and those cans have got to be used. The next thing is about getting cans, for instance, from the American Can Company. The American Can Company makes the cans probably for most of us, and if anyone puts in an order I presume the American Can Company will have to change their dies and their plans; and they cannot fulfill the orders and give the cans to everyone that they want.

But as I understand it, the government gives us permission to use the older style of cans until the first of January, providing we put on those cans what is in them; and I suppose it will be necessary first to get a stamp and mark them whether it is gross weight or net weight.

Mr. Focke: When you speak in regard to net weight we understand that there are some of the same kind of cans used, two and three-quarter, three pounds, three and one-quarter and three and one-half; and I think taking the gross weight would be more proper for all of us if we can adopt that, and mark our smaller packages. But I think it will be a great bother to all of us to fill them out and mark them just exactly what they weigh.

Gross or Net Weight?

Mr. Rath: It seems to me there would not be any difficulty about compelling the trade generally to use the gross weight. For instance, some use a fifty-pound package with an iron handle on it weighing half a pound. I do not think the government will consent to the filling of that package gross weight; and there would not be anything uniform about it at all. I think they will compel us to put in the net weight, putting in so many pounds net, and that is all there is about it.

Mr. Reinemann: In regard to the elimination of the gross weight and the net weight I would say this, that the trade, our customers, will overcome the difficulty by refusing to buy the packages in which the packages themselves weigh too much. For instance, one packer may use a 2.50 or a 2.90 tin can, or he uses say a 3½-pound can; when his trade get onto the fact he will find his trade will fall off and he will be compelled to use a lighter package. I think for my part the only just way to do would be to have the gross put on and continue it the way we have it now. If you once mark the net weight on you have invited a lot of trouble. You will have to change your basis; you will have to get the tin plate people to change your can; all these things will have to be changed, and your packages that you pack your goods in will have to be changed, because you will have larger packages, and therefore I do not see where it would be a wise thing to change it from the way you are doing it now.

Mr. Mannheim: The only thing that will remedy the trouble will be to have a standard package adopted, three, five, ten and twenty-five; a standard weight tin.

Mr. Reinemann: That is the idea, and then if a customer of one of our houses kicks, he can go to the house and get the benefit one way or the other.

Mr. Mannheim: Well, the association can accomplish good in that way.

Mr. Reinemann: Yes; suppose that one man has handles put on that weigh a couple of pounds. The trade would not take long to get onto that.

Mr. Reid: Will the small packers not be almost compelled to adopt whatever the large packers do in the line of weight? We might, as a body here or as individuals adopt that, but if the larger packers adopt some other one won't the small packers be up against it?

Mr. Mannheim: I do not think it is a question of what they adopt, but what Dr. Wiley adopts, and the thing is to get Dr. Wiley to adopt something reasonable, and that will apply to the big packers as well as the little ones.

Mr. Krey: It is just the same now as it was before in regard to this standard ques-

tion. We can remedy it and get ready now for the first of January, and then we will have to send some body to Washington in order to express our opinion. If we want to have the gross weight our committee should work with that object in view, and try to get it through; but whatever they decide upon, if we can decide it at once we can lay our lines and be ready on the first of January. But otherwise, we will be just as we are today; we will not be ready. We might have a lot of suggestions as to these packages, and not know what to do, but if we are prepared on December first to know what we may need, we can bend our efforts toward securing that on January first. But now is the time to decide upon what we do want.

Must Have Government Approval.

The Chairman: That is quite right. I perfectly agree with Mr. Krey. Gentlemen, we can of course all discuss and agree on the size and weight of packages among ourselves, but we will have to have the concurrence of the government authorities before we can put it into general use. So it is well for us to discuss these matters. It would be best for us to take into consideration what the United States will adopt, and when we have threshed the matter out among ourselves and discovered what we want, let us send a committee down to Washington, and bring up before the Department of Agriculture this question and see that we have their assent to our proposition.

Mr. Danahy: Mr. Chairman, I will state for the benefit of this meeting that we have been informed by the general inspector at Buffalo to mark our pails five pounds in bulk. He got that authority undoubtedly from Washington.

The Chairman: Five pounds net?

Mr. Danahy: Five pounds in bulk.

The Chairman: Oh, that is the pail and the package and the load.

Mr. Danahy: Gross, yes. It is the same as gross, but he says that is the way to mark it. They informed us to do so.

The Secretary: In connection with the need of a committee going to Washington on this pure food law—not the meat inspection law, but the pure food law—there are other things besides weights in that law which are going to affect you. Even the question of the labels, and the present instructions in regard to those labels present a serious matter.

Word has been sent out from Washington that this matter of labels and labelling is temporary even under the meat inspection law, and subject to revision later when the pure food law goes into effect. So, while they may have given you that instruction, they may change it any day. There is nothing permanent about those instructions at all. The committee should go down to Washington bearing this in mind as among the questions that will come up in the pure food law, and as a gentleman suggests, the thing should be done now so you will be ready the first of January.

Label Regulations Have Been Extended.

I understand some of the label regulations have been extended until the first of July under the pure food law. Now all of you may not know those things. These regulations are being made, and a great many of them are changes which some of you probably do not know about. Even that question should be brought up before the authorities at Washington, and whatever changes and new regulations appear or are made, you should be promptly notified of them.

You see, your local inspectors are going to construe their instructions from Washington; perhaps you are not going to have uniformity for a while, and this association wants to work with the idea in view that those regulations shall be so plain, those laws shall be so plain that they can be construed right by everybody.

A local inspector in charge of your plant is going to run that plant for you. You are not going to run it after he gets in there; he is going to run it himself, and you ought to have instructions from Washington to that local inspector that are so plain that the most ignorant inspector can read them and under-

The American Meat Packers' Association

Cordially invites all packers, curers, sausage makers; fertilizer, glue and soap-makers; machinery and supply companies, brokers, and all others directly or indirectly interested in the packinghouse or allied industries to become members. Charter membership will be held open for a short time. Dues, \$25 per year. Applications, with dues, should be addressed to

JAMES GARNEAU, Treasurer
Laux Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

stand them and not construe it the way he wants to. The trouble with Washington is that they send out those instructions to men who are of very average intelligence, and those instructions read so that three or four lawyers could read them each a different way. That is one of the chief troubles and one of your most serious troubles, this question of the local inspector and the instructions from Washington and having those instructions so plain that he can understand and read them just exactly like the instructions to the inspector of the plant in the next town.

All those things ought to come up at Washington and be taken into consideration by this meeting. You ought to think of all the little difficulties you have, and when this committee goes down to Washington these things will all have been gone over and they will see to it that the instructions which are sent to your inspector are plain and can be understood by all the inspectors alike. You all want the law to be plain and you all want the instructions to be plain. There is no doubt about that.

The Secretary read communications from the Drummond Packing Company and the American Dressed Beef Company, at the conclusion of which he said:

Gentlemen, you will remember that we sent out a letter to you asking you to send a return postal card stating whether you would have a representative present, and whether, if you would not have a representative present, you desired to become a member. I desire to say to you that I have a very large number of these return postal cards stating that for various reasons the writers are unable to attend this meeting, but they do want to become members. So we must consider that all of these outsiders who are not here to-day are with us in spirit at least, and will help to form the nucleus of this organization. (Applause.)

Attitude of the Big Packers.

The question of the attitude of the big packers toward this organization was brought up, and it was stated that the idea that the big packers were opposed to the association was an erroneous one. Mr. McCarthy said he had received the friendliest assurances from many of them. Continuing, he said:

You should disabuse your minds of the idea that you are a lot of little packers getting together to fight the big ones. The sentiment we wished to convey in sending out these cards and following them up was that there would be no faction, that there would be no large or small packers in it, but the association was to be for everybody, to meet on a common basis, and I would remind you that whatever affects the big packer affects the little one more, because whenever the big packer is jumped on or laws are passed directed at him it hurts you a good deal more than it does him.

If, for instance, the daily newspapers start an agitation against the mythical or so-called "beef trust," it hurts the little packer a great deal more than the big one, because it cuts down prices. Whenever there is a legitimate

reason why prices should be raised by you, and by every one, if you attempt to do it in your own little local place, then your own little local newspaper will come out with a great big headline, "The Beef Trust is Squeezing the People Again."

You have got to disabuse your mind of the idea that you have got to fight the big packer. There are many things in which he can help you and a whole lot of things in which you can help him, and you have got to help each other and you must not proceed on the idea that you are fighting him, that he is not going to help you, because every time a shaft is directed at the big packer it always hurts the little fellow.

And that is particularly true as this law goes into effect to-day. There is no question but what that law was passed for political purposes, and it was directed at not more than half a dozen packers in this country. It has hurt those half dozen somewhat, but it is going to hurt six hundred little packers a whole lot more.

So I want to repeat to you again: Do not get this idea of fighting the big packers, or that the little packers have got some grudge against somebody, but all get together. Remember you are American packers, all working together, and make this organization a force that will be felt all over the country for the common good, big and little. (Applause.)

The Chairman: In connection with the remarks of our secretary, gentlemen, I wish to say that I have received communications myself from some of the larger packers and they breathed a most friendly spirit towards this association. We will have their cognizance and their hearty support and their membership. I think we will make this association so broad and so big that it will take in every packer in the United States, and then we will be somebody. (Applause.)

At this point a recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

Adopting Constitution and By-laws.

The session was resumed at 1:55 p. m. and the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was taken up and read section by section. The only feature which aroused general discussion was that defining the membership. The committee had confined the active voting membership to slaughterers and curers of joints, making sausagemakers and other handlers of meat products associate members. After a lengthy argument as to the advisability of admitting all handlers of meat products indiscriminately, it was decided to leave the clause as the committee had framed it. The vote on this point was unanimous.

The constitution and by-laws as unanimously adopted are as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

NAME.

Article 1. The name of this organization shall be American Meat Packers' Association.

OBJECTS.

Article 2. This association is organized to secure co-operation among the meat packers of the United States, in lawfully furthering

and protecting their interests, general welfare and prosperity; to encourage and foster in every way all improvements in the production of meat and allied products and to gather and disseminate practical and useful information relating to the meat packing business. Also to promote social intercourse among its members, cultivate friendship and good will and to maintain good fellowship among them.

MEMBERSHIP.

Article 3. The membership of this association shall be divided into three classes, viz.:

First, Active Members.—Any person, firm or corporate company engaged in slaughtering livestock or curing joints for consumption as food on his or their own account may become active members of this association upon such terms and conditions as the by-laws may provide. Membership must be in the name of such person, firm or company according to his or their business title and no subsidiary concern of such person, firm or corporate company shall be admitted to active membership.

Second, Associate Members.—Any person, firm or corporate company (including subsidiary slaughtering concerns) whose business interests closely connect them with the production or sale of meat or any of the products derived from live stock, or who is engaged in manufacturing food products for which live stock furnishes the raw materials, or who furnish machinery or supplies to the packinghouse trade, may be admitted as associate members, upon such terms and conditions as the by-laws may provide.

Third, Honorary Members.—Any person who has been of exceptional service to this association or the packinghouse industry may be elected an honorary member upon such terms and conditions as the by-laws may provide.

OFFICERS.

Article 4. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a committee of five in addition to the officers to be known as the Executive Committee, of which the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall also be members. All officers and members of the Executive Committee, except the secretary, shall be representatives of active members and shall be elected by ballot at the regularly called annual meeting, or at a special meeting taking the place of such regular meeting.

ELECTIONS.

Article 5. All elections shall be by ballot unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the members present at the meeting. The officers shall be elected for one year and shall continue in office until their successors have qualified.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Article 6. This association shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday in October for the purpose of electing officers, acting upon matters affecting the association, discussing topics of interest to the packinghouse industry, for promoting the objects of the association and for social intercourse between the members.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Article 7. This Constitution may be amended, or a new Constitution adopted, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting, provided that sixty days previous notice of such intention, stating the nature of the proposed amendment, be given in writing by an active member to the secretary of this association, who shall, at least thirty days previous to the annual meeting at which the proposed amendment or amendments are to be acted upon, mail a copy of the proposed amendment or amendments to each active member of the association.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Article 1. The president of this association shall preside at all its meetings and appoint all special committees, unless otherwise ordered by the meeting. He shall decide all points of order raised, subject to change by a two-thirds vote of the meeting. In case of his absence or inability to perform his duties the meeting shall be conducted by the vice-president. In case both president and vice-president are absent a chairman pro tempore shall be chosen by the members present. The president shall call special meetings whenever he may be required to do so, upon the written request of the Executive Committee, or of twenty-five active members, and shall direct the secretary to issue notices (stating the object) to all members.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

Article 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and of all other transactions and affairs of the association of which a record is commonly kept; issue all official notices; keep a roll of the members; conduct the correspondence, and perform all other duties incidental to his office. He shall receive such remuneration for services and expenses as may be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

Article 3. The treasurer shall collect all dues and have the custody of all money due to the association and disburse the funds under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of all money received and expended and shall submit a statement whenever requested by the president or Executive Committee, showing the financial condition of the association and shall submit a statement in writing at the annual meeting, showing all receipts and expenditures for the year.

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Article 4. First.—The Executive Committee shall have the general management and direction of this association. It may investigate and take action on any matter of interest to this association or its members while the association is not in session.

Second.—A majority of the Committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. All members of Committee shall have ample notice of all meetings.

Third.—Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or other offices of this association, the remaining members of the Executive Committee shall, by balloting at the earliest possible moment, proceed to fill such vacancies.

Fourth.—The Committee shall decide upon a place to hold the annual meeting at least ninety days in advance of the date of meeting and all members must be notified of the selection at least thirty days before the meeting.

Fifth.—It shall provide a program for the annual meeting.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Article 5. The active and associate members shall be elected at the annual meeting of this association, but in the interval between the annual meetings application for membership may be made to the secretary, who, in turn, shall at the end of each month, submit the same to the members of the Executive Committee for their approval. If a majority of the Committee votes in favor they shall be considered temporary members. At the an-

nual meeting all applications for membership shall be presented for action and two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting must approve an application or it shall be rejected. The amount of the annual dues must accompany all applications for membership. Honorary members shall be elected only at the regular annual meeting of the association or a meeting called to take the place of the annual meeting.

PRIVILEGES AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Article 6. First.—All Active Members shall be entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges secured through membership, as fixed by the Constitution, equally and impartially.

Second.—Each Active and Associate Member binds himself to pay all dues promptly, and to comply with the Constitution, By-Laws, acts and resolutions of this association.

Third.—Each Active Member shall have the right to vote.

Fourth.—Associate Members shall have the right to be present at all general meetings, and to take part in the discussions, but shall not have the right to vote, nor have any interest in the property or effects of this association.

Fifth.—Honorary Members shall have the right to be present at all general meetings and take part in the debates, but shall not have the right to vote, nor to hold office, nor have any interest in the property or effects of this association, nor be required to pay any dues or assessments.

Sixth.—All applications for membership shall contain the business title of the person, firm or corporation applying for membership, and must be signed by a competent officer thereof.

MEMBERSHIP DUES.

Article 7. The annual dues for each active and associate member shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). All dues shall be paid to the treasurer within ten days after notice is given of same being due and all dues shall terminate with the opening of the next annual meeting. Members in arrears two years may be dropped from the roll by direction of the Executive Committee or of the annual meeting.

QUORUM.

Article 8. Fifteen members entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

MEETINGS.

Article 9. Any meeting can be adjourned to any subsequent day, for want of a quorum or other causes. In case of failure to hold a meeting at the time called, it shall be the duty of the president to call such meeting at as early a day as possible thereafter.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Article 10.

1. President's address.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading of Minutes of Preceding Meeting.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Executive Committee.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Election of Members.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. New Business.
10. Reading and Discussion of Papers.
11. Election of Officers.
12. Adjournment.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Article 11. The official organ of this association shall be The National Provisioner, of New York and Chicago.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Article 12. The By-Laws may be amended, or new By-Laws adopted, by a two-thirds vote of the active members present at the annual meeting, provided that sixty days previous notice of such intention, stating the nature of the proposed amendment, be given in writing by an active member to the secretary of this association, who shall at least thirty days previous to the annual meeting at which the proposed amendment or amendments are to be acted upon, mail a copy of the proposed

amendment or amendments to each active member of this association.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Article 13. In all matters of dispute, Cushing's Manual shall be taken as the parliamentary guide.

More Talk of Lard Cans.

The constitution and by-laws having been adopted, the election of officers was in order. A nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Joseph L. Roth, Krey, Luer, Charles Kerber and Danahy.

During the absence of this committee the general discussion on the effects of the meat inspection law was resumed. The matter of can labels and the stating of weights was discussed, and John J. Felin of Philadelphia told of the acceptance by the government of the statement "gross weight" on the label. Messrs. Garneau, Heller and Ryan joined in the lard can discussion.

Secretary McCarthy: We have talked a great deal about lard cans, but that is only one thing, and there are probably one or two or three hundred subjects equally important which we might discuss before leaving here. One of these that occurs to me and which has come up very frequently within the last few days is this: that the railroads will have a very important part in the enforcement of this new law.

I am reliably informed that the general freight agents of all the roads have been in Washington during the last month to get general instructions from the Department of Agriculture as to their part in this thing; the idea being that the Department of Agriculture would hold a little school for the railroad freight agents to tell them what they were to do. They have taken their little lesson and have gone back home and have forgotten it, because I am informed by several here that their local freight agents and even their division freight agents do not know the first thing about what they have got to do, and in some cases the packers have had to go to the railroads and tell them what to do.

Packers and the Railroads.

Now it was supposed when these general freight agents went to Washington that they would get these instructions and issue them to their local agents, and it appears that in a great many cases they have not done so. It is going to make great confusion when this thing commences and even to-day as to the liability of the railroad or the liability of the packer. Suppose, for instance, that you have not been granted an inspector in your plant and your stuff is not labeled as inspected, and you offer it to a railroad for interstate commerce shipment, is the liability on you or is the railroad liable if they ship it?

Now that is just offered to you for a thought. I think we can have some interesting discussion on that subject, as to how it is going to operate between the railroad and the packer. As I said before, there are a number of other subjects that might be brought up, and I may only bring up that one to get you off the large package question for a while. (Laughter.)

General Ryan spoke at some length on the effect of the meat agitation on the trade, particularly in canned meats, and told of experiences of his own company with foreign customers. He said it was a very serious situation. Continuing, he said:

I do hope, gentlemen, that this thing will all blow over. We do not know what we are going to do. We have stopped the canning business altogether; we cannot do a thing but we are in a bad fix to-day, as far as the manufacture of corned beef and roast beef is concerned which we export. But how about these fellows who make the potted ham and deviled tongue, and those fancy things, you know, which you read about in the magazines? While we have been in a very bad fix in that line as far as it went, and put to a very great deal of inconvenience, still we must remember that the condition of affairs that the large packers have been placed in who have gone extensively into this canned meat business has been much worse.

Now canned meat has been a great deal of benefit to the human race. It has taken the place of old salt pork and beef in the navies and in the mines and on the plantations. It has been a great relief to people, and now it is knocked right on the head. I was just reading an article in *The National Provisioner* where it states the exports of canned beef are falling off dreadfully in this country. In fact, it is ruinous. It says: "The canned meat export trade which began in January with over 8,000,000 of pounds shipped faded away to only a little over a half million pounds for August. Exports for three months since the slanders were spread abroad have aggregated only 4,700,000 pounds, against 16,700,000 pounds for the same period last year, or a falling off of 75 per cent. of the trade."

That is certainly very serious, and as I said this morning, there must have been some other way for "reforming" the packinghouses and getting them in a good sanitary condition and getting the packers to be clean and decent and sanitary in putting up meat than by the savage blow that was struck at the industry this summer. I do not see where it came from. It was so unreasonable and so unjust, and especially for the American people to strike a blow of that sort at their own industry. I cannot understand what came over them, holding up the packers here to the humiliation of the whole world; holding them up to disgrace.

Now, they take every advantage of that on the other side. I had some newspapers sent me from the old country, various parts of England and Scotland, and even Ireland, where they were caricaturing American canned meat in a most terrific manner. I was reading an article from a traveller, I think his name was Frank G. Carpenter, who had been down in Argentina a couple of years ago, and he wrote an article upon the question of the slaughter houses down there and the dreadful condition of things. Now, we who know the packing houses in Chicago know really what they are, and yet our people have condemned our own packing houses, have condemned our packinghouse products, while the governors of these countries down there, of New Zealand and Argentina, have come out in public proclaiming the superiority of their products over anything else. Well, that is scattered throughout the Continent of Europe and there is a tremendous amount of ill-feeling which has been raised against us, and it will take a long, long time before the atmosphere is cleared. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, let us have some suggestions on that railroad business. I understand there is to be a meeting of railroad men here Wednesday at the Auditorium Annex and important matters will be discussed regarding the railroads. I do not know anyone to whom it is more important to get right in touch with railroad affairs than the packers, so some action ought to be taken on our part to safeguard our rights in the premises. I would like to hear some suggestions, gentlemen, on these matters.

It was decided to have the Executive Committee attend to the railroad matter.

The Problem of Preservatives.

Secretary McCarthy: Another thought that I would like to put into your minds for discussion is the regulation which provides that you shall use only certain preservatives. I want you to bear in mind that the law is one thing and the regulations are another, and that the regulations can do nothing more than comply with the law. If the regulations go beyond the law they are not effective, because it is not within the power of the Department of Agriculture or any other department to make a law, which they would be doing if they made a regulation that is not in conformity with the law itself.

Now on this question of preservatives, which is one that is of a great deal more importance to the general public than it is to the packer, the law says in its essence, or as any sensible man would read it, that you shall not use a preservative which is harmful to the health. No more; no less. That is the way a sensible man would read it. In making that observation I do not include a lawyer as

a sensible man, because the lawyers are ready to tell you that that whole thing hinges on a comma.

Now that is not an exaggeration; there is a certain comma there which may make trouble, but to a sensible man the law reads as I have stated it to you, and that was the intent of Congress, that you shall not use a preservative if it is harmful. If it is not harmful then you can use it.

Now the Department of Agriculture in making the regulations for the enforcement of this law has stated that you shall use only what is known as the condimental preservatives, salt, sugar, wood-smoke, vinegar and saltpetre, temporarily. It excludes a number of other preservatives which, in the opinion of leading chemists the world over, are harmless. You cannot use them.

Not Prohibited by the Law.

There is nothing in that law to my mind—I am not a lawyer—there is nothing in that law which would bar any chemical preservative if it is harmless, but there is in the regulations a rule which bars them whether they are harmless or harmful, it don't make any difference which. Now, I tell you this is a very important question. It may be more important than you think it is on the face of it. You, as packers, know more about the use of preservatives and the reason for it than any other class of people in the country, but you know it from a strictly commercial standpoint; that you are getting out a food product and you want to keep it as long as possible and you want to sell it in the best possible condition, and the public wants to get the best possible food in that condition. It wants to get it just as wholesome and in as good condition as it is possible to get it.

Now, under this ruling of the Department of Agriculture we are going back to preservatives that were in existence one hundred years, a thousand years, even two thousand and more years ago. We are going back to the preservatives of the days of the savages, and we are completely ignoring all of the discoveries of modern science in the way of mild, harmless preservatives. You cannot use them. It does not make any difference how scientific men have decided upon this question; it does not make any difference how the great authorities of Europe and this country may have decided as to whether certain preservatives are harmless or not. There is one man in Washington who, by a series of experiments which would make a schoolboy laugh, has decided that they are harmful and therefore you cannot use them.

The Department of Agriculture should stick to the law; in making their regulations they should not make new laws, and I tell you when they have made these rules and these regulations barring certain preservatives they are making new laws, which is the province of Congress. For Congress has not stated one thing in the meat inspection law which will bar harmless preservatives which are not included in the list of Dr. Wiley's, the list which he gives out.

Now, I tell you it is a serious question from the standpoint of the consumer, because it is your duty as men catering to the public stomach, to deliver meat products in the best possible condition, in order that the public health may be conserved. If you go back to the preservatives of savages entirely—and mind you, there are certain conditions where salt and sugar and all those things are all right, there is no question about that—but if you go back to it completely, with a total ignoring of the recent discoveries of science, you are going back to the days of scurvy and all kinds of other troubles which came from these preservatives. You are going back to the days of heavily salted meats, when mild cured stuff is in demand, but you cannot turn out anything made with these mild, pure preservatives.

I want to show you some instances of Dr. Wiley's ruling, from his standpoint. I am not a chemist; I am a newspaper man, but as far as I am able, I want to show you some instances of his rulings. He says you shall not use boric acid, salicylic acid and such things as that, but you can use vinegar.

Vinegar, to be pure, according to the rules of this same Dr. Wiley, must contain $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of acetic acid. Acetic acid is a high poison, in itself, and to impress upon you, gentlemen, the inconsistency of this ruling, if that vinegar contains only three per cent. of that deadly poison, it is impure; it must contain the full limit of the deadly poison, otherwise it is impure. Now acetic acid is nine times stronger in its effect than boric acid, yet, unless that vinegar contain $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of acetic acid you cannot use it, and why?

Because he has made certain experiments down there in Washington and come to certain conclusions. How he has arrived at them is a matter of public property, and he has got to stick to them now; he cannot stultify himself in the mind of the public and come out and say you can use these preservatives. He has got to stick to them, but I tell you it is my opinion and I believe it will be borne out ultimately, that in saying that you cannot use these preservatives he is making a new law, because the original law passed by Congress does not say anything on the subject except that you cannot use preservatives which are harmful; nothing more.

Now, that is another subject which I think we might go into with some profit, the question of the use of harmless preservatives. Nobody will of course defend the use of harmful preservatives. I believe, also, that we have a number of chemists here and I should like to hear from them on the subject.

Mr. Agar: What course would you pursue in following this up?

Secretary McCarthy: I would refer it to the Executive Committee and let them thresh it out. It is too important a matter to pass an off-hand opinion on.

The Election of Officers.

The Nominating Committee at this point made its report, which was unanimously adopted, and the following officers were declared elected for the coming year:

President, Gen. Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, J. J. Felin, of J. J. Felin & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary, Geo. L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York.

Treasurer, James Garneau, Laux Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Executive Committee: James Agar, Western Packing & Provision Company, Chicago, Ill., and Agar Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia.; Matthew Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber Packing Co., Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chas. Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York City.

In accepting the presidency General Ryan said:

Gentlemen, there are many honors that have come to me in my lifetime, but for an obscure individual that comes from away down in Cincinnati to be president of the American Meat Packers' Association is more than any one of them. (Applause.) It pretty near takes me off my feet. I want to say to you gentlemen that I consider it the very highest honor of my life; and I promise you that I will endeavor to do my duty to the very best of my ability. We are not, gentlemen, to go by small prejudices, but our duty is to stand together, touch elbows, hand and heart for the best interests of the meat business of the United States. Let us work to a common end.

This is a rather small gathering representing a very large industry, but you must remember, gentlemen, that great oaks from little acorns grow; and if we only work together, in the course of two or three years this association will embrace great and little, big and small, all of the meat packers of the United States, and that is what we want. So, gentlemen, I will not go into speech making to any great extent. I think the future is full of hope and promise for the meat trade. I think we have taken a new departure. I think we have turned the corner. Divine Providence this year has blessed us with abundant crops. We have billions of bushels of corn and billions of heads of live stock, so

let us all get busy in our respective lines in manufacturing this tremendous crop in order to feed not only the people of this country, but the people of other countries, all the people of the world; to give the people the best and the cheapest and the healthiest meat on earth. So, gentlemen, I thank you. (Great applause.)

The Chairman: I would like to hear from our worthy vice-president, who I know is an extremely modest man on occasions; and I hope this is not one of the occasions, but is a time when he will exert himself; and I want him to merit the great honor that has come, and through him, to the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Felin.

Responses of Other Officers.

Mr. Felin: I am certain the city of my home, Philadelphia, will be honored; but this is certainly the first time in my life that I ever made a speech. (Laughter.) I appreciate the honor; I would not accept the position at all only that I know that I have a very good superior in Mr. Ryan and I feel assured he would be able to be on hand at all occasions. (Laughter and applause.)

The Chairman: Now we will hear from our worthy treasurer, Mr. Garneau.

Mr. Garneau: I thank you, gentlemen. I do not know but what I shall be the recipient of vast sums of money. I hope the money will keep coming in, and mostly stay there. Thank you very much. (Applause and laughter.)

The Chairman: We want to hear from the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Agar. Do you know, sir, that you have been served with an honorable position in this association?

Mr. Agar: I hardly realized it until you mentioned it, Mr. Chairman, but as far as speech-making is concerned, I was going to say that I might be able to do it better in the packing house where I am acquainted with things.

Gentlemen, I wish on behalf of Chicago to welcome you to the city most heartily. And there is one thing that our worthy Chairman said this morning that appears to be something very favorable in this organization; and that is, that we have come to a time in our lives that is in the making of changes; that we want to make this organization worthy of that time. We all want to make it honorable and express our views as to the real conditions. I think we can effect this change and do a great deal toward raising the standard of the packers of this country. We are looked upon as a whole in society as sausage-makers. But we feel that our calling is an honorable calling; and we want to make it so appear to the public, by the way we turn out our goods to the public, that we will be as respected as anyone; not only respected, but looked upon as the best.

Again, gentlemen, on behalf of Chicago, I heartily welcome you here. You will excuse me for not speaking, but all I can say is that I will to the best of my ability act as chairman of this committee. (Applause.)

The Chairman: The good old city of Buffalo has a representative on that committee. A gentleman by the name of Matthew Danahy. Now, I know there will be a brass band and a procession in beautiful Buffalo when they hear of the account of that town receiving such distinguished honors from this association, namely, that Mr. Danahy is elected to this committee.

Mr. Danahy: I have not much to say. I spoke my speech this morning in regard to this organization. All I have to say is that I thank the committee, of which I was one, that named me; and I thank this association for electing me; and I will endeavor to do what I can and in every respect to carry out the wishes of the organization. (Applause.)

The Chairman: There is a city in Illinois that is famous for its butter. Elgin is famous for something else, too. It turns out mighty good hams and breakfast bacon, and there is a gentleman who is in this meeting that comes from that place, and he is on this committee, and that is Mr. Kerber.

Mr. Kerber: I think Mr. Kerber has taken to the tall timber.

The Chairman: Couldn't you say just one word for him?

Mr. Kerber: I think that I can say for him that he will do his duty.

The Chairman: We have also a representative from the good old packing city of Indianapolis, Mr. Joseph Allerdice, connected with the packing industries of that town, and Mr. Allerdice has been placed on that committee, and we would like to hear from Mr. Allerdice.

Mr. Allerdice: I appreciate the honor you have accorded me, and I will endeavor to do my duty. (Applause.)

The Chairman: We have Mr. Rohe, of New York, who is also a member of the Executive Committee, according to the report you have adopted. Mr. Rohe is not with us in person, but we know he is with us in spirit and will be with us at our next meeting.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I will be very glad to speak for Mr. Rohe, and I will speak to him on my return. We live in the same neighborhood, and I will say for Mr. Rohe that he will do his duty on this committee.

The Chairman: I believe that the closing address or benediction of this meeting should be left to our friend, Mr. McCarthy. And once more I want to reiterate what I said this morning; that if there has been faithful, indefatigable, earnest, intelligent work done in behalf of any cause, that work has been done by Mr. McCarthy and The National Provisioner through the trying months that have passed in behalf of the meat industries of this country. And we should give him and his paper a great deal of thanks and a great deal of gratitude for what they have done for us, and we hope the time will come when we can show our appreciation of the great work his journal has done in a more material way than this.

Mr. McCarthy: I really think, gentlemen, that I am imposing upon your patience in making any remarks at this time; and I am going to reply to the very complimentary remarks of Gen. Ryan by telling you that I will do the best I can in the place which you have given me.

Sending Committee to Washington.

There was considerable discussion on the question of sending a committee to Washington to represent the interests of the packers there in the matter of meat and food law regulations, etc. It was finally moved to constitute the president, secretary and chairman of the Executive Committee as the committee to represent the association at Washington.

It was decided to leave the charter membership list open until January 1st to enable those who had been unable to get to this meeting to join as charter members.

The secretary was instructed to invite those who are eligible to membership in this association, either as active or associate members, to join it, and to send out those invitations at the earliest opportunity, together with a copy of the constitution and by-laws to those who are invited to become members.

The Chairman: Mr. Heller, you made that suggestion about a permanent address and we thought perhaps it would be about as well to leave that in the hands of the Executive Committee to consider that matter, and not take any consideration on it at this time.

Mr. Heller: I think any mail can be addressed to The National Provisioner until such time as we may decide.

The Chairman: Any correspondence can be mailed to Mr. McCarthy, at the office of The National Provisioner, New York.

The Chairman: Is there anything further?

Mr. Krey: That committee might also be appointed on the question of buying livestock hereafter subject to inspection. That is a very important thing.

The Chairman: That is very important, indeed. That matter that Mr. Krey suggests is that the post mortem condemnation of livestock at the packers' expense should be looked after. Animals are bought in the open market in good faith at the highest price, and through no fault of the brokers whatsoever they are driven to the packing house and there subjected to a scientific post mortem exam-

ination and condemned and destroyed by order of the inspectors.

Now, gentlemen, that seems very unfortunate for the packer to be placed in that sort of a position; his property is destroyed and he has no say-so about it whatever; and it is taken out of his hands altogether. He goes out and buys the animals and then the first thing he knows they are condemned on his hands. There is no appeal from the decision of the inspector. Now, Mr. Krey suggests that the packers be not compelled to suffer the whole of this loss, but that the government stand a part of it. It is through no fault of the packer that these animals are diseased, because they buy them for the very best and they are subjected to this inspection in the Stock Yards; so therefore the packer is subjected to this sort of penalty without any fault whatever of his own. Something ought to be done about that to protect the packer. Mr. Krey, is that what you want to bring before the meeting?

Mr. Krey: Yes, and I want to see something done with it. Should it not be left to the committee that goes to Washington?

The Chairman: Do you desire that the matter be left to the committee?

Mr. Krey: Yes.

Standing Loss on Condemned Stock.

Mr. Garneau: I do not think any action ought to be taken on that matter. I think that we should have the co-operation of all others and that we should buy livestock subject to a post mortem examination, and if it is condemned trace that back to the party who is responsible for the diseased animal. That is about the only way to correct and eradicate disease of that kind, is to have the party who is primarily responsible for the disease be monetarily responsible. That may bring it out so that eventually it will entirely eradicate the disease; and I believe that we have it within our power to arrange that matter.

Now, in my opinion there is no use in talking to the government about it. They are not going to stand any such expense. But if we refuse to buy these animals in any other way except subject to a post mortem examination or inspection we can go back to the commission men, the commission men can go back to the shipper and the shipper to the raiser of the animal, and it would settle it in that way.

Mr. Danahy: The speaker has struck a big thing, that the cost of condemned animals should revert back to the raiser; but how are you going to buy hogs and keep them separate so you know whose hogs they are, what commission house you bought them from; how are you going to follow them back and prove it? You buy hogs and ship a hundred carloads, and they are put into one pen or into a dozen pens separately, and then how are you going to prove whose they are? You are going to have a great deal of trouble in finding out where they were brought from. They are bought from a dozen commission firms and one hundred individuals and how are you going to keep track of them?

Mr. Krey: You can tag them, or if you do not tag them you can keep them separate, but if you tag them you can surely keep them separate; and if you do not have to stand the loss in case they are diseased, you can surely keep them separate and keep track of where they came from. You will surely do that if you have to stand the loss, and you can get it adjusted in case you keep them separate.

A Member: Could you put that up to the commission men?

Mr. Krey: That is what I meant to say. If we should all work in harmony we could refuse to pay for them unless we accepted them on that proposition. They have to sell them to us; and if they did not sell to us, who could they sell to? Take, for instance, the question of a ham that is bruised. If you sell that to a customer you have to make good on it, and there is no reason why it should be done in our case and we should not turn around and do it in theirs. If you have to stand the loss, you will have separate yards to keep them in; or you can mark them with

(Continued on page 24.)

TROUBLES WITH NEW MEAT LAW

The new federal meat inspection law and the regulations under it drawn up by the Department of Agriculture went into effect on Monday last. As was expected, many difficulties arose everywhere throughout the country, and the week has been a vexing one for packers, meat dealers and government officials alike. Small packers and traders have been made to suffer particular hardship by the attempt to carry out the letter of the regulations. The big packers have suffered also, but the machinery of their business was in better shape to stand the strain.

The trouble all arose from the fact that—to use a bit of slang—the government had “bit off more than it could chew.” The attempt to remodel a great industry on theoretical lines was hardly possible of accomplishment in a day merely by dictum of government officials. Secretary Wilson began to realize what he was “up against,” and hardly a day has passed that he has not issued some “amendment” to his regulations. This was done from a desire to help the trade out as much as possible, but it was also done in self-defense, for the department was “swamped” by the job it had undertaken and was gasping for breath all the week.

Too Much Red Tape and Too Few Men.

It must not be understood that the system of meat inspection as a whole was in any material way endangered by the creaking of the official machinery. Nearly all the trouble came from the attempt to carry out minor details of red-tape law enforcement, and the trouble and suffering fell chiefly upon small establishments doing a home trade. Other annoyances were over goods put up prior to the time the law went into effect, and the failure of the government to inspect them in time to pass them. The result was a very general blocking of interstate business in certain lines, and many firms, both manufacturers and jobbers, were made to suffer heavily because of inability to move goods. It is hoped that these difficulties are temporary, and that the wheels will be turning more smoothly in another week.

The government started in on Monday to enforce the law with an entirely inadequate force of inspectors. The result was that though most packinghouses were taken care of, many small manufacturers and traders were left in the lurch. At least a thousand inspectors have been appointed since July 1, one quarter of whom are veterinarians, and about 400 plants have been put under inspection. But several hundred more inspectors are needed, and the government has advertised another civil service examination to take place October 17 to fill these positions.

Granted 45 Days More on Labels.

Difficulties over labels, especially on a great mass of goods put up before the law went into effect, were a chief source of trouble this week. The Department of Agriculture, which had insisted on new labels conforming to its ideas, was compelled to come to the relief of the trade with an amended order, and on the second day telegraphic permission was given to packers to use the labels now on hand for 45 days longer. By that time it is hoped the new label regulations may be complied with.

The refusal of railroads to accept shipments not bearing the new labels or inspection marks caused a great uproar among jobbers and wholesalers handling canned meats, etc. It was utterly impossible for the government inspectors to get around and inspect and re-label all goods. Therefore the department was compelled to issue an order permitting the inspection of lots by sample; if an inspector examined and passed a sample package the jobber might himself label the remainder of the stock, provided he made certificate that it complied with the law. The government fell back for its protection on the penalty provided by the law for anyone making false certificates as to condition of goods.

Relief was also given to exporters from the danger of delaying vessels by compelling manifests to contain inspection certificates in advance. After customs officials early in the week had issued notices that no vessel would be cleared until complete manifests were submitted, accompanied by inspection certificates, the order came from Washington countermanding this, and permitting sup-

TELL US YOUR TROUBLES

The new meat inspection law went into effect on October 1. Many difficulties will be encountered in complying with its provisions. The meat trade is invited to report to The National Provisioner any experience in actual practice which is considered unjust, unreasonable or for which practical regulations have not been made. This information will be used in securing changes in the regulations and, if necessary, for proposing modifications of the law at the next session of Congress. Names of concerns sending this information will not be published.

plementary manifests to be filed up to four days after sailing, as has been the practice heretofore.

Permits the Use of Preservatives.

Secretary Wilson also issued a new regulation permitting the shipment of products on which harmless preservatives had been used—such as borax in the curing of bacon, etc.—provided these products had been put up prior to October 1. This was done to enable the marketing of millions of pounds of product which would otherwise have been lost entirely, though wholesome and proper in every way. It was a case of saving immense losses from too much “red tape,” and of preventing a big rise in prices to consumers because of destruction by the government of so much of the supply. This new regulation follows:

Regulation 60. Meats prepared prior to October 1, 1906, to which have been applied externally small quantities of preservatives, which have heretofore been usual in the preparation of said meat, but which are now prohibited by B. A. I. Order No. 137, and amendments thereto, will be examined as provided in regulation 50, paragraphs (A) to (H), and if found to conform to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, in all respects, except as herein mentioned, may be marked “U. S. inspected and passed under regulation 60” in the manner provided in paragraph (K) of regulation No. 50, and will then be admitted into interstate and for-

eign commerce, under the regulations contained in amendment No. 2 to B. A. I. Order No. 137.

The amended regulation regarding export clearances is as follows:

Regulation 45. The inspector in charge of an establishment shall issue certificates of inspection for all carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the meats or meat food products thereof, which are to be exported to foreign countries. Each certificate shall cite the name of the shipper, the name of the consignee, the destination, the establishment number or numbers on the labels, the number of stamps attached to the article to be exported, and the shipping marks. These certificates shall be issued in serial numbers and in triplicate form. Only one certificate shall be issued for each consignment unless otherwise directed by the chief of the bureau of animal industry.

Both the original and duplicate certificates shall be delivered by the inspector to the shipper. The original certificate provided by law for the chief officer of the vessel shall be filed with the customs officers at the time of filing the master's manifest or the supplemental manifest.

Take Time to Straighten Out Tangle.

It will take another week to get a clear view of the situation as it exists under the new regulations. Present conditions are too mixed. Packers and others who failed to apply for inspection until too late can blame no one but themselves for the trouble they may be in. But those who made every effort to comply with the law, and who are unable to get proper attention from the government, or who are suffering under the exactions of green and incompetent inspectors, have good ground for complaint.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, which is in direct control of the law enforcement, is making every effort to do its best. Chief Melvin and the chief inspectors at various centres are men who understand the situation and appreciate the troubles of the trade. Many of their subordinates are fair-minded and sensible. But until the government can furnish adequate inspection, and the new men can learn both their duties and their place, the situation will be an unpleasant one.

Only the actual operation of the law will show its weak points, and the trade is urged to communicate its troubles to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, in order that these matters may be taken up and adjusted at the earliest possible moment and with the least loss to all concerned.

RULES FOR COUNTRY DRESSED MEAT.

Commission men and wholesale dealers in country-dressed meats have been much concerned over the effect of the new meat law regulations on their trade, where the meats crossed a State line in transit from the farm to the dealer and thus came under the terms of the federal law. They had feared that, although the law exempted farmers from inspection, it would still prevent the handling and sale of such meats by dealers unless inspected.

A committee of New York dealers visited Washington last week and had a conference with Secretary Wilson and Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the result of which was the relieving of their fears. As a result of Secretary Wilson's rulings, commission merchants and dealers may handle country-dressed meats without inspection, and even if the meats may later be condemned as

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
East Side Slaughter House { 45th Street and First Avenue
East Side Market

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

unhealthful, the agent is not liable, as the farmer is decided to be the one to blame.

But while wholesale dealers may handle country-dressed meats thus freely and without government interference, packers having inspection are prohibited from buying such exempted meats, even at branch houses, and must confine their trade entirely to inspected products. Thus the country-killed meat trade will be confined by law entirely to one class of dealers. The rulings are:

Stock killed by a farmer on the farm can be shipped to any point, exempt from inspection, after filling out a certificate covering each shipment.

This certificate will be furnished by the agent of the railroad company at the point of shipment.

Exemption from inspection does not exempt the farmer from the penalty of the law, which includes fine and imprisonment, for the shipment of diseased meat or meats that are unfit for human food.

It must be borne in mind that the commission man is the agent for the farmer and is not responsible for any violation of the law on the part of the consignor.

The commission man, being the agent of the farmer, may reship the whole or any part of the consignment to any point, upon filling out a certificate similar to that which was filled out at the original point of shipment. Under these circumstances the commission

man signs the farmer's name, by himself as agent.

A packer having inspection is prohibited from buying exempted meats killed and shipped under the privilege granted the farmer.

Meats placed in cold storage or freezers prior to October 1 may be removed to any point and sold after having been inspected. The local inspector will examine the goods upon application.

IMPORTED MEATS UNDER FOOD LAW.

Imported meats and meat products, as announced last week, have been decided by an opinion of the Attorney General not to come (Concluded on page 39.)

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-
tinue for another year, as all subscriptions are en-
tered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize
any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States and Canada, excepting New Foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

RED LETTER DAYS

October first and October second, 1906, were
red letter days in the history of the Amer-
ican meat trade. The successful formation
of the American Meat Packers' Association
inaugurates a new epoch, not only of com-
mercial prosperity, but of civil liberty and
prestige for the industry. In union there
is strength. And strength, real and vigor-
ous strength, is indeed needed by a trade
which, though formidable and of the great-
est importance to the nation, had found
nothing but disregard by a poorly informed
public press and by our cheap politicians,
who only consider that of which they are
afraid.

Such a powerful and conservative organ-
ization as was formed this week in Chicago
will enforce respect for a trade which has no
superior in importance, enterprise and hon-
esty. It will enlighten the public on the
genuine qualities of their faithful servants
in the American meat trade, as well as on
the treacherous disloyalty of some of their
alleged servants in public life. It is an
association of law-abiding citizens, but it

will be able to prevent the framing of laws
which are injurious to the best interest of
the consuming public as well as the pack-
ing industry.

Now that the association is formed,
everybody interested in the American meat
trade will wonder that the gratifying result
had not been accomplished years ago.
Everybody is convinced that the events of
the last four or five months would have been
simply impossible if an American Meat Pack-
ers' Association had existed at that time.
Everybody feels that the present general
confusion over the enforcement of the new
meat inspection and pure food laws made
the formation of a great national organi-
zation still more timely and appropriate. All
those interested in the American meat in-
dustry will rejoice that at last a common
ground has been secured, on which the larg-
est and the smallest fellow-worker can meet
on terms of equality for the common good,
and where continued social intercourse will
necessarily lead to a better mutual under-
standing and to the acquirement of useful
information and knowledge, which much re-
sult not only in larger profits to the indi-
vidual, but also to the benefit of the trade.
No doubt the founders of the American Meat
Packers' Association were imbued with these
elevating sentiments. Under the able lead-
ership of their president they did great work
at their first meeting.

It is with just pride that THE NATIONAL
PROVISIONER in this issue places at the head
of its columns the significant words: "Official
organ of the American Meat Packers' Asso-
ciation." This recognition by the American
meat trade, as now authoritatively repre-
sented by this association, was not only due
to this paper for taking the initiative in the
formation of an organization, but largely to
the general understanding that THE NATION-
AL PROVISIONER has been, is and will
continue to be the only true and earnest ex-
ponent of the best interests of the trade, of
fearless independence and at the same time
of loyal devotion to its mission. THE NATION-
AL PROVISIONER is fully conscious of the
fact that its appointment as the official or-
gan of the association places increased re-
sponsibilities and duties on it, and in ac-
cepting the honor it pledges strict adher-
ence to its tradition of faithful devotion
to the American meat trade.

A TIMELY CALL

The call issued by the American National
Livestock Association, the Cattle Raisers' As-
sociation of Texas and the Corn Belt Meat
Producers' Association, for a meeting of all
interested in the livestock industry to be held
in Kansas City on October 9, cannot but be
called very timely. Any movement for an
increased public activity of the meat inter-

ests is to be applauded. For much too long
a time this most important industry of the
country has been unduly indifferent to the
haphazard treatment it received from am-
bitious politicians and self-willed faddists.
Lack of union and determination in the great
American meat trade enabled our wily poli-
ticians in the press and in legislatures to play
football with a powerful and important in-
dustry, to the amusement of thoughtless
masses which never realized that this coun-
try alone of all civilized nations enjoyed the
best, the most plentiful and the cheapest
meat products.

The livestock interests have for too long a
time delighted in fighting the manufacturers
of meat products, and the latter have for too
long a time indulged in an unfortunate in-
difference to public opinion. The awakening
for both was rather rude and harsh. Their
time-honored indolence induced all cheap
players for the gallery to proceed with ap-
parent immunity and success in malicious at-
tacks on the seemingly lifeless body of the
meat industry. It needed such actual injury
and harm as was inflicted by the recent cam-
paign of slander under direction of the Chief
Executive to bring the livestock men to the
understanding of their inherent com-
munity of interest with the producers of meat
products.

The call clearly shows in its wording that
the livestock interest has at last risen to the
right kind of reasoning, according to which
good prices for livestock at home can only
be gained by an increased disposal of meat
products in the foreign markets.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER wishes all suc-
cess to the livestock men and hopes that at
last the indolence of the American livestock
and meat industry may be generally thrown
off for good.

EXPENSIVE LEGISLATION

Press dispatches are authority for the in-
formation that Secretary Wilson has prepared
an estimate of the expense necessary for the
enforcement of the new pure food law, and
that he will ask Congress for a special ap-
propriation for this purpose amounting to
\$1,000,000 for the first two years. Congress
gave Secretary Wilson an appropriation of
\$3,000,000 to carry out the terms of the
new meat inspection law, which is not sup-
posed to cover nearly so wide a field as the
food statute. And yet Secretary Wilson has
said that he could not give inspection to
small packinghouses which did not, in his
opinion, do sufficient business to warrant the
expense. Which meant that such a packer
must abandon his interstate trade—that is,
go out of business.

The recent mania for "food reform" appears
to have given birth to legislation which is
proving expensive in more respects than one.

MEAT PACKERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 20.)

a tag when they are shipped, and each man can put on his initials, and you can tell them.

The Chairman: Mr. Krey, do you know what action any of the large packers in Chicago have taken along that line? I think if we are going to act in this manner that we would have to go upon the idea of Mr. Garneau in that regard; that he should make the commission men responsible for the livestock, if the animals after post mortem examination are found to be diseased.

Mr. Agar: The Western Packing and Provision Company bought hogs at the yards, and out of 73 we had 49 condemned. I sent word back to the commission man not to pay for those hogs for a time, and if he did he did so at his own risk. He sent word back that he guessed not, he would have to pay the shipper. I said, you will have to show us that we were not handed a gold brick before we pay for them. In the meantime I found out where those pigs came from and I sent my man down

to look the place over, and found it was a dairy farm where cows having tuberculosis were condemned the year before.

The livestock exchange commissioner sent for me and my secretary and we went over the matter and had the matter up for three or four days. They decided against me, the question being on the custom that when the hogs went over the scales they were my hogs. I asked them if that was the law and they said no, but the law would uphold the custom, it being a custom of that kind. I said, "All right, gentlemen, if that is the way you feel about it, I won't pay for those hogs until you sue me for it, and before you sue me, and before this comes to trial I will send an inspector to inspect this man's farm." I had hardly got those words out of my mouth before they offered settlement.

But getting to the general question now. Secretary Nelson said he could not do anything about this inspection, and furthermore, they were to inflict more upon us—put the ante-mortem inspection at our house instead

of the Yards. So it is giving it to us two ways instead of one.

The Chairman: That is taking away the livestock protection altogether.

Mr. Agar: We will have to buy the hogs and put them in our pens before any inspection is made at all; so we are up against it. I spoke to the big packers about it, but they said that public opinion was so against them that they did not want to take it up just then; but since it went along and we packers are getting the worst of it, I do not know but what we may make some impression upon these people at Washington.

Congress Favors the Farmer.

The argument that the packers are not able to do anything is on account of the way things stand. Congress is largely composed of men who are elected from country districts. We are only there in a small proportion, one representative is a very small proportion to the rest. Our interests are such that in Congress we have no representation at all, you might say; we are hardly given a hearing, because these Congressmen are elected where there are a dozen more farmers than anything else. And what chance do we stand? We want to make these people see where we are having an injustice done us; and as I say, if there are any rights in this question at all, we ought not to be the sufferers in case of this kind, where we buy hogs and within an hour after we buy the hogs they are condemned and are an entire loss. That is, we buy these hogs at nine or ten o'clock this morning, kill them at eleven, and they are condemned and become a total loss to us.

The Chairman: That seems to be a very important matter to us here.

Mr. Krey: If those who are responsible are made to stand the loss I think it would be a great thing. They ought to be made to stand it, and unless you make the person remedy it who ought to remedy it, you can do nothing.

Mr. Agar: You cannot do anything unless you can make them pay after a post mortem examination; that is, buy subject to a post mortem examination.

Mr. Krey: We cannot do it unless this committee goes to the big packers and then they, understanding the circumstances, take it up and act with us. It looks to me, the way it is run, it would be necessary for the association to bring before Congress a question of this kind. I think that would help it as much as anything else, if farmers were compelled to pay for the destroyed stock, that they would get over this idea and clean up their places.

Mr. Agar: Out in Iowa, in places like Des Moines, Cedar Rapids or Ottumwa, and other packing places like that, they can tell you where the sickness prevails, and they will not buy hogs from that district. They will have them sent off. The consequences are that they run them all in here, and after they get wise to the way it is here, they send them to St. Louis or Cincinnati, Kansas City or Indianapolis.

Experience in Buying Hogs.

Mr. Ostrander: I have had a great deal of experience in the buying of hogs. If you make a shipper stand the loss he will quit that business altogether. I know a shipper that had some condemned hogs and we finally traced those hogs and found where they were coming from. This gentleman lives right in a creamery district. We would not take any of his hogs, but he kept on shipping them right along, and I spoke to him about it two weeks ago and found he had been shipping them for two years; had shipped just as many and was shipping to Chicago and he said he had not had any condemned.

Mr. Davidson: The only way I see is that you have got to buy these hogs on a broader inspection. There is no reason why the hogs should not be all right when you buy them. You cannot afford to lose money by having them condemned on you right away.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, there is only one remedy for the whole thing. The law of right and wrong, as old as the ancient hills. We know that we are being held up; we

(Continued on page 25.)

FOUNDERS OF MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

Among the men prominent in the meat industry who attended the Chicago meeting and who became members of the association were the following:

Joseph L. Roth, John C. Roth Packing Company, Cincinnati, O.

Gustav Bischoff, Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Fred Krey, Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

James Garneau, Laux Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

W. Rath, Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Ia.

Fred L. Wilson, Peoria Packing Company, Peoria, Ill.

John J. Felin, John J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph A. Anderson, Joseph Stern & Sons, New York City.

Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Company, Cincinnati, O.

F. V. Ostrander, Ostrander, Nichols & Hershey, Olathe, Kas.

Harry Heller, Heller & Co., Chicago.

W. W. Rea, Rea & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

August Luer, Luer Packing Company, Alton, Ill.

E. H. Reinemann, Freid & Reinemann, Allegheny, Pa.

C. Buchler, E. Godel & Sons, Peoria, Ill.

O. J. Danzeisen, Danzeisen Packing Company, Decatur, Ill.

W. C. Routh, Routh Packing Company, Logansport, Ind.

Fred Eckart, Fred Eckart Packing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Geo. Rupp, Hamilton, Ohio.

Wm. J. Focke, W. J. Focke & Sons Co., Dayton, O.

J. F. Sucher, Chas. Sucher Packing Company, Dayton, O.

R. Mannheimer, Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind.

Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. M. Wanner, Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chas. Wolff, C. Wolff Packing Company, Topeka, Kan.

H. Kohrs, H. Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Ia.

A. J. Major, Major Bros. Packing Company, Mishawaka, Ind.

H. A. Born, Packers' Supply Company, Chicago.

Thos. Reid, Blumenstock & Reid Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

W. Arbogast, Arbogast & Bastian Company, Allentown, Pa.

Asa A. Davidson, Davidson Commission Company, Chicago.

L. M. Byles, Nelson Morris & Company, Chicago.

Matthew Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chas. Klinck, C. Klinck Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wm. J. Weppner, Arnold Weppner's Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.

Joseph Saplem, Buffalo, N. Y.

G. H. Nuckolls, Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Col.

W. F. Tredwell, H. Boore & Company, Chicago.

Ralph W. E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa.

W. A. Kerber, Kerber Packing Company, Elgin, Ill.

Chas. A. Kerber, president Kerber Packing Company, Elgin, Ill.

Jno. L. Carson, Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

L. H. Schmauss, Schmauss Packing Company, Rockford, Ill.

Jos. E. Schoen, Chicago, Ill.

Fred O. Powers, Jacksonville Packing Company, Jacksonville, Ill.

James S. Agar, Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill.

Geo. L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York and Chicago.

C. Beck, Schult Packing Company, Cleveland, O.

B. J. Mullaney, Armour & Company, Chicago.

G. F. Sulzberger, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Chicago.

Thos. Miller, Miller & Hart, Chicago.

P. J. Brennan, Independent Packing Company, Chicago.

Chas. B. Martin, Northrop Commission Company, Chicago.

R. C. McManus, Swift & Company, Chicago.

H. F. Wilkins, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago.

C. W. Patton, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Chicago.

The F. C. Gross & Bros. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Messrs. Adler and Obendorf, Adler & Obendorf, Chicago.

Zach T. Davis, Chicago.

G. M. De Beer, American Foundry and Machine Company, Chicago, Ill.

The following concerns were also represented by delegates:

St. Louis: Heil Packing Company, Wissmath Packing Company, Belz Packing Company, E. Gerber Packing Company, Cox & Gordon, Jeremiah Murphy, Sartorius Packing Company, St. Louis Union Packing Company.

Cincinnati: The J. & F. Schroth Packing Company, Jacob Vogel & Son, George Zehler Provision Company, John Hoffmann's Sons, the John Hoffmann Packing Company, the A. Sander Packing Company, the A. H. Meyer Packing Company, Thos. Morrison & Company, Marscher & Company.

Philadelphia: Louis Burke, G. Hausman & Sons, Charles Roesch Sons Company, G. F. Pfund & Son, Beisnanger Brothers, John J. Buckley.

The charter membership list remains open until January 1 for the benefit of those who were unable to join at the organization of the association, but who want to come in among the founders.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Interstate Packing Company, recently organized at Winona, Minn., with a capital stock of \$250,000, has procured land at the east end, on which the erection of a packing plant will commence shortly.

The J. Stroup & Son Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in fertilizers by W. P. Clough and D. C. Hartwell; capital, \$20,000.

The tannery plant of G. Groezinger's Sons at Lancaster, Pa., was slightly damaged by fire last week.

It is reported that the Eagle Tanning Company is planning the erection of a new tanning plant to take the place of its present one at Grand Haven, Mich.

The Flavell Company, of Asbury Park, N. J., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to render tallow, grease, bones, etc., and to manufacture products therefrom. The incorporators are A. B. Van Iderstine, Brooklyn; R. H. Miller, Asbury Park, and E. Van Iderstine, of New York City.

The City Market Company, of Holyoke, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in provisions, with \$25,000 capital stock, by E. A. Tuttle and E. L. Alderman.

Leonard Kranz, of Sellersburg, Ky., is organizing a company with \$30,000 capital stock to take over the packing plant recently started by him.

The soap factory of H. Finn's Sons at Syracuse, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The Walla Walla Meat and Cold Storage Company at Walla Walla, Wash., is reported as contemplating the erection of a large packing and cold storage plant at that place.

The Caddo Fertilizer and Oil Company, of Shreveport, La., has amended its charter, changing its name to the Caddo Cotton Oil Company.

The Western Candle Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by A. R. Russell, E. W. Banister and F. A. Banister.

William Barbour has been elected to the directorate of the American Cotton Oil Company.

The Croninger Packing Company, of Shamokin, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000.

The New Castle Soap Company, of New Castle, Ind., has been incorporated by W. D. Williams, Harry Burris and Arthur Kennedy. The capital stock is \$40,000.

The cottonseed oil mill operated and owned by Willis Gregory, at Hertford, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$25,000.

Lilley, Swift & Company will commence the erection of their wholesale market building at Waterbury, Conn. A large refrigerating machine will be installed.

The Illinois Leather Company will erect a brick and frame addition to its plant at Wilmington, Del.

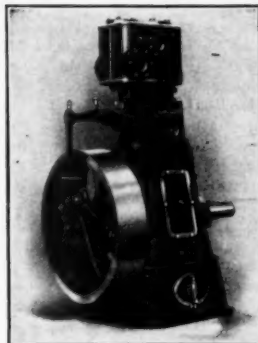
The Ireson Tanning Company, of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock. G. K. Bassett, of Augusta, is president and treasurer.

The Wallace Fertilizer Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by C. L. Elwood, Passaic, N. J.; J. G. Madigan, Cohoes, N. Y., and W. W. Detrick, of Brooklyn.

The Western Meat Supply Company, of El Paso, Tex., has been incorporated by C. M. Hawkins, D. M. Stiles and W. F. Sawyer.

The Charles L. Ireson Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture leather products. J. E. Ireson is president and C. L. Ireson, treasurer.

STURTEVANT ENGINES



are designed for those who believe that the best is the cheapest. It's the fixed charges and repairs that count in the long run and it's here that the Sturtevant Engine shows that it is cheapest as well as best.

Bulletin No. 125 tells the rest of the story. Send for it.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.

New York Philadelphia Chicago London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

581

LARD WEIGHT QUESTION IN COURT.

Three packing firms were fined in a Chicago local court this week on charges of selling short-weight lard. The dispute was over the gross or net weight question, the packers' attorneys claiming that there was no violation of the law so long as the lard and its package weighed according to the claimed weight. The court took the technical view of it. It is expected that an agreement will be reached with the federal government which will settle the question of weights and labels and should put an end to petty persecution by local political officials.

SOAP GREASE IS EXEMPTED.

David C. Link, the well known New York broker, telegraphed Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of Bureau Animal Industry at Washington, as follows: "Steamship companies declining grease declared for soap purposes unless accompanied by certificate of exemption issued by your department. Is this necessary to enable vessel's clearance under order 137, if so, where are these procurable?" The reply was: "Unedible tallow or grease from animal not considered meat food product; certificate not necessary for same."

AMERICAN CONTROL OF GERMAN MEAT.

That the sensational section of the German press is not far behind its "yellow" American brethren in the manufacture of false reports to serve its own ends is indicated by a cablegram from Berlin received this week which reads as follows:

The Deutsche Fleischer Zeitung, the organ

of the German Butchers' Association, publishes a sensational letter from a member of the Agrarian Party to Gen. von Podbielski, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, in which it is declared that the Agrarians have received an offer to monopolize the meat supply of Germany with the aid of American capital.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

The cotton oil and products interests of the State of Alabama have followed the example of other Southern States in forming a State organization to promote their prosperity. The Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has been formed, with Ernest Lamar of Selma, one of the big men of the Interstate Association, as president, J. C. Wright of Roanoke as vice-president, and J. W. Black of Montgomery as secretary and treasurer.

The association adopted an appeal to the Alabama legislature asking that a law be enacted making it the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to perform such services in conserving these interests as their wisdom may suggest, and that they prepare a memorial to Congress in the interest of this industry. The association claims that the products add \$90,000,000 annually to the revenues of the South and pay \$15,000,000 in wages and give to the railroads \$30,000,000 for freight.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 52.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust. Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION



"The way to **MAKE SURE** of having dry insulation is to use paper the fibres of which are thoroughly saturated with a water-repelling composition."

Giant Papers

"Make Sure"
INSULATION

Manufactured Solely by

The Standard Paint Co.

100 William Street, New York
CHICAGO OFFICES:
188-190 Madison Street

Every fibre of Giant Insulating Papers is saturated with the celebrated Giant Water-proof Compound, manufactured solely by us, which renders the Papers absolutely moisture-tight. They contain no pin-holes and are perfectly air-tight. Are and have been for eighteen years recognized as the standard of cold storage insulation.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Centerville, Ia.—The Pure Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000, to erect and operate an artificial ice plant. The incorporators are D. C. Bradley, S. A. Martin, S. W. Bryant and F. C. Betcher.

Walsenburg, Colo.—The Walsenburg Light, Power and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by Wm. Dick, D. W. Matthews, A. Bertolero, J. J. Pritchard and F. O. Roaf.

Bellaire, Mich.—The Bellaire Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Marysville, Cal.—The National Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by W. C. Webb, R. M. Sims, Edwin Schwab, R. M. Moore, W. B. Cope, W. I. Brobeck and A. F. Morrison.

Andover, Mass.—The People's Ice Company has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock by E. B. Pearson, Newton and L. W. Murray, of Lynn.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—The Mount Vernon Utilities Corporation has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by F. W. Clark, W. D. Grant and E. F. Brush. The object of the company is to engage in ice and refrigeration.

Portland, Ore.—The Hazelwood Creamery Company has bought a quarter block at the northwest corner of Hoyt and Thirteenth streets. The company proposes to erect a four-story creamery.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Tell Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock.

Streator, Ill.—The Streator Brewing and Ice Company has been incorporated by Joseph Kopf, Michael Finlen and Charles Benz.

Romeo, Mich.—The Romeo Elgin Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

Boston, Mass.—The Mohawk Dairy Company has been incorporated to deal in dairy products with \$3,000 capital stock by C. E. Davis and H. H. Hardwick.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Citizens Ice, Fuel and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$14,000 capital stock, fully paid, by Frank Stephens, William Schaefer, S. Gallars, B. G. Drake and J. A. Frederick.

ICE NOTES.

Columbus, O.—The Columbus Butchers' and Grocers' Ice Company's new 100-ton ice plant is now being completed after delay because of not getting desired property till now.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The ice plant of Samuel Gillberg, at 173-175 Stockholm street, was destroyed by fire on September 28.

Charleroi, Pa.—A number of business men of this place are organizing a company for the purpose of establishing a 40-ton ice plant here. John O. Watson, A. F. Walton and T. P. Sloan are among those interested.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Citizens' Independent Ice Company has filed a certificate increasing its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$300,000.

Jackson, Miss.—The National Lumber Company is preparing to enlarge its ice plant at a cost of \$25,000.

NEPONSET



INSULATING PAPER

Actual results and not claims are the things to consider. NEPONSET has been the standard for over twenty-five years. Send for our book "Thermal Insulation."

F. W. Bird & Son, Makers
Established 1817
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
New York Chicago Washington
Canadian Factory and Office:
Hamilton, Ont.

Ashland, O.—Matthew Brothers, poultry and egg dealers, are to erect a cold storage plant, 38 x 58 feet, two stories high and thoroughly modern in every respect.

Walla Walla, Wash.—It is reported that the Walla Walla Heat and Cold Storage Company will erect a large packing and cold storage plant here.

Waterbury, Conn.—Lilley, Swift & Company are to install a large refrigerating plant in their new market, which is building.

Chicago, Ill.—The Forest Glen Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Riverside, Calif.—The National Ice Company's ice plant here is to be improved by the addition of an 8,000-ton storage house. New machinery is to be installed, increasing the capacity of the plant to sixty tons daily. The cost of the improvements will be around \$40,000.

ICE PLANTS NEEDED IN MEXICO.

The scarcity of ice-making and refrigeration plants in the City of Mexico and vicinity and the great need for such institutions is set forth in a report of Consul General Gottschalk from that city, in which he tells of the difficulties which have beset the attempts of a new ice manufacturing company to establish a plant there.

"The situation as regards the consumption of artificial ice in the City of Mexico and neighboring districts is particularly interesting," he says. "On the great central plateau of Mexico the use of ice is not uncommon, and a concern engaged in the manufacture of this product artificially would have an advantage in building up a trade. The small amount of ice manufactured here is very inferior, that the plate system is not used, and that the water is not distilled beforehand. This last feature is of the utmost importance in a city whose public health has for centuries been menaced by an unhygienic water supply—a condition which the present government is attempting to correct.

"The establishment of a modern ice plant which would turn out a product guaranteed to be absolutely hygienic would not only be a desideratum—and as such might command government support—but could as well prove in itself a paying business proposition. I am told that the daily consumption of ice in this city is about 60 tons, which is small for a population of nearly half a million. These figures are naturally considerably increased during the long summer season. There are stated to be 75,000 prospective customers for ice here. The lowest-priced ice sells for \$10 Mexican silver (\$5 approximate, United States currency) per ton, and this is only to contractors by the year. Most large consumers, I am told, pay from \$15 to \$20 Mexi-

CATALOGS

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

HUDSON, NEW YORK ARLINGTON, MASS.

CHICAGO OFFICE: No. 180 LAKE STREET

ICE TOOLS

ELEVATORS and CONVEYORS

Quality
Designs
Workmanship



WRITE
US.

can per ton. To private consumers, ice is sold from 3 to 5 cents Mexican silver per kilo (2.2 pounds).

"The city badly needs a sanitary ice supply, and the Mexican government would probably offer some support. Artesian water is procurable and labor is not expensive. N. H. Adler, whose address is Primeria Bucareli, No. 627, furnishes the following budget of expenses (United States currency), which he thinks would carry through an artificial ice company with good modern equipment: Electricity, \$70 per annum; engineers, \$2.50 to \$5 per day; common laborers, 37½ to 50 cents per day; keep of horses, 25 to 37½ cents per day; taxes, about \$17.50 per month. He believes that the expenses of manufacturing, delivery and all other possible expenses could be brought as low as approximately \$1.50 per ton. It might be well for persons who have some interest in the matter to address Mr. Adler."

OPPOSE COLD STORAGE ORDINANCE.

The cold storage ordinance pending before the Chicago City Council, which imposes a \$500 license fee on each cold storage house and arbitrarily limits the length of time meats and produce can be kept in storage, is being strenuously opposed by cold storage, fruit, produce and meat interests. In a pamphlet recently issued a local firm attacks the plan, and declares that its theories are wrong, and that its enforcement would turn an immense trade away from Chicago, particularly poultry and butter.

In regard to the matter of stamping the date on all articles placed in cold storage the pamphlet declares that the city health department has now full power to make inspection of meats taken out of storage and that information as to how long packages have been kept can best be obtained from the books of the storage companies. It is declared that business interest tends to induce the merchant to put only his best goods in storage and that with modern refrigerating systems it can be kept in excellent condition for periods varying from six months to a year or even longer.

The license provision of the ordinance, which requires the owner of storage plants to pay a \$500 fee, is attacked on the ground that many of the packing companies under this provision would be required to take out as many as fifty licenses to cover all of their interests at the various distributing stations. The pamphlet also points out that many small plants are being established in connection with modern apartment houses, which under the new ordinance would be required to take out a \$500 license.

The pamphlet also says that at least 20,-



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

000,000 pounds of poultry, with proportionate amounts of butter, eggs, meat and game, are stored annually in Chicago, and that under the proposed ordinance much of this trade would be diverted.

It is urged that what Chicago needs is the proper inspection of foods offered for sale and not greater care in the inspection of export commodities. A substitute ordinance is submitted, omitting the objectionable provisions of the ordinance now pending and substituting provisions for the more rigid inspection of produce intended for home consumption.

FIRE IN BERLIN COLD STORE.

The Kalte Industries reports a fire of serious dimensions in the Fournier Crystal Ice Works, Berlin, supposed to have been started by an ether lamp used when bringing Swedish ice into the cellars. The lamp was hung up on a door, and it is thought that the strong wind blew the flame against the wood, and having caught the dry reeds used for insulation, the fire spread with great rapidity.

CUDAHY PLANT AT WICHITA CLOSED.

It was reported last week from Wichita that the plant of the Cudahy Bros. Company at that place had been closed down and the force discharged. It was said that the machinery in use there would be sent to Cudahy, Wis., to replace that recently destroyed by fire at the Wisconsin plant.

SHEET CORK INSULATION

—FOR—

*CHILLING and COLD
STORAGE ROOMS*

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y. •

HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
For Refrigerating and Ice Making



Established
as the
Standard.
Pamphlets
free.



Specify B. B.

Shipments Immediate

OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED
FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York, 100 William St., Roessler & Haas-
lacher Chemical Co.
Newark, 76 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn.
Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island
Warehouse Co.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Penna-
sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-
land Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central
Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville
Public Warehouse Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Waken & McLaughlin.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central
Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., 1100 N
Levee.
Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore
Chrome Works.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
field, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.
Elmo W. Acoosa.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fin-
lay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuile
& Son.



THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

has an enviable record of 30 years of general service.

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

MEAT PACKERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 24.)

know that we are being held up by paying for an article that we do not get. That is wrong. There is one remedy for the whole thing; and the remedy lies entirely in our hands. If the packers of the United States will say that they will stand together for the right, they are going to have right against wrong. (Applause.)

Why, gentlemen, it is no wonder that the general public has got such a poor opinion as it has of the packers. We stand right up here to be knocked down like ten pins, and not a word of complaint. What line of industry would for a moment stand for such a thing?

After further extended discussion on the question of liability for condemned hogs, and also of the advisability of united action to overcome this abuse, it was decided to adopt Mr. Krey's motion to send a committee to confer with the big packers, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday at 2 P. M. to give this committee time to report.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The third and closing session of the convention was called to order by President Ryan at 2:20 o'clock P. M., Tuesday.

The President: Gentlemen, at a session of this Association yesterday it was resolved that a committee be appointed to wait on some of the leading packers who were not represented at that meeting, and invite them to become members of this Association. That committee has endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon it as well as possible, and the leading packers were visited. I want to say as the result of our visit to those gentlemen, that the Association you formed yesterday is not an association of the small packers, or an association of the large packers, but it is an association of all the packers of the United States, great and small. (Applause.)

The committee has most favorable results to report. One of the leading packers, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, this morning was waited on at his office in La Salle street at the hour of eleven o'clock by appointment. He met us with open arms and at once authorized the name of his company to be registered as a member of this Association (applause), and sent a representative to be present at this meeting, whom we shall hear from later on. We then put ourselves in communication with Messrs. Nelson Morris & Company, and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and those gentlemen agreed to come in and send a representative here. We then met Mr. Michael Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company. Mr. Cudahy expressed himself in the most friendly terms to this movement and promised to send a representative to this meeting. And last, but not least, we are just from a conference with Mr. Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, who also cheerfully and cordially joined with us in this Association. Gentlemen, that is the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The President introduced Mr. Mullaney, of Armour & Company.

Mr. Mullaney: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is gratifying to be called upon to say anything to so fine a looking body of men as this is, particularly when it is presided over by Gen. Ryan, but I have a fondness for thinking that I look better when I keep still, and I have nothing further to say except that so far as Armour & Company are concerned we of course appreciate that anything which interests the trade generally interests us, and we are very glad to be elected members of your Association. (Applause.)

The President: We have with us Mr. McManus, representing the house of Swift & Company, whom we would like to hear from.

Big Packers' Representatives Talk.

Mr. McManus: Gen. Ryan and Gentlemen: I think that perhaps the purposes and objects of such an association as this have been pretty thoroughly threshed out. I was not present here at your session yesterday, but I will say that in the last few years I have heard quite a discussion around the country among packinghouse people as to the anomaly presented by the packing business in having no central representative body, competent to speak for the industry, competent to investigate and thresh out problems which constantly confront those who follow this business.

I am satisfied that not only the objects of the association are laudable and practicable, but I am also satisfied that the method of its organization is one which all must naturally approve. I cannot see but what this industry, as much as any other, has the same problems to meet in all parts of the country. This is not a sectional business or a seasonal business, and it does seem to me that a body as representative as this ought to be able to speak authoritatively on almost any subject which we are liable to be confronted with.

I am satisfied that the Chicago packers will co-operate with you in all the purposes of the organization. I am sure that no mistakes have been made so far, and I am satisfied that this body will be recognized as the mouthpiece of one of the greatest industries in the business. I thank you. (Applause.)

The President: We would like to have a word from Mr. Patton of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

Mr. Patton: I have been able to induce Mr. G. F. Sulzberger to accompany me, and he will probably address you.

The President: We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Sulzberger.

Mr. G. F. Sulzberger: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I can only repeat, as the gentleman preceding me has said, that we are most happy to be enrolled as members in your Association, and I am only sorry that such an organization has not existed in the past. We are not only very glad to say we will be members of this Association, but we will do all in our power and all we are capable of to bring it to a successful issue and to help along matters and make this the representative body of the American packing industry.

I do not believe there is anything that can be added to what has already been said. The purposes of this Association are probably clearly defined in our minds and we all feel, I am sure, that it deserves our heartiest support, and I can assure you that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company will do all in its power to further and help along the interests of this Association. (Applause.)

The President: Gentlemen, we certainly start out with a unanimity of sentiment. All the packers who spoke yesterday spoke in just exactly the same strain as the larger packers speak today. We have all a common interest and a common business. We have also with us Mr. Byles, of the house of Nelson Morris & Company. I know you would be glad to have a word from Mr. Byles.

Mr. Byles: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I can only say that we are proud to ally ourselves with the other members of our crowd, and that we are as proud as you are of being packers. We do not think that there is anything derogatory in our business. We believe that the business of feeding the peoples of the world, as Gen. Ryan said yesterday, is one of the noblest businesses we can engage

in, and we trust that one result of the formation of this organization will be to keep our business in the position which it should occupy, and not allow it to remain subsidiary to other businesses in the eyes of the general public.

Possibly one reason why we have been looked down on to some extent in the past as a profession, is because we have not had an organization such as this, whereas other businesses have had; and their conventions and their meetings and their joint action on matters affecting their joint interests have brought them into the limelight and put them to the forefront. I think that this organization, starting out under the auspices it has started under, and with the list of officers elected yesterday, is bound to succeed, and is bound to very quickly bear on its membership rolls every packer, large and small, throughout the country. At the present time we have a very fair representation, and we are less than a day old. So I think there is no question but what the others will be in within the next few weeks, and that we will have a very strong trade association representing the industry and meeting with respectful consideration wherever they may go.

The President: I will ask Mr. Wilkins, representing the Cudahy Packing Company, to address us.

Mr. Wilkins: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: There is very little I can add to what the gentlemen before me have said, other than to also state that the Cudahy Packing Company is very proud to join you. (Applause.)

The President: Gentlemen, I think that pretty nearly completes the list. I think we have got them all in and we are all in the same boat, the one boat, and we ought to all feel happy over it.

Now, Mr. Secretary, what is the next order of business?

Congratulations from The National Provisioner.

The Secretary: I am going to take up the time of the meeting just for half a second in a personal matter. I have a telegram here which I am going to read to you.

"To the American Meat Packers' Association: My heartiest congratulations on the successful and auspicious beginning of the concerted action for lawful self-protection. Thanks for recognition of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. We shall continue to do our best in the interests of the trade."

"DR. J. H. SENNER, President."

The President: If there is any gentleman present who wants to bring forward anything of interest to discuss before the Association, it will be in order now.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Chairman, we have with us to-day some of the gentlemen in our line of business who were not here yesterday, and I think this would be a good time to call the roll and ask them to register their names with us. I see our friend Mr. Miller, of Miller & Hart, here with us, and Mr. Brennan, of the Independent Packing Company, and one or two others.

The President: Gentlemen, we are very glad indeed to have Mr. Miller, of the Miller & Hart Company, present. We have in Mr. Miller not only quantity but quality. (Laughter and applause.) In person, as well as in meats. I just want a word from Mr. Miller as to what he thinks of this Association and all the mischief we have started up here in Chicago.

Mr. Miller: Gentlemen, any association that will further the interests of the packing business and help us to make more money and

(Continued on page 32.)

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Changes in Prices of a Light Order—Fairly Well Supported Markets—Good Cash Demands—Reduced and Moderate Stocks—Not Large Hog Supplies—Some Increase of Export Demands—Continued Large Consignments to Europe—Decrease of World's Lard Supplies—Only Ordinary Fluctuations in Prices Looked for in the Near Future.

That there has been an increase of cash demands for the hog products since the beginning of the month, under the new inspection laws, is well understood, but that the inquiry has not, as yet, come up to some expectations that had been held concerning it, is not as generally appreciated.

The fact of the matter is, in an all around way the new inspection laws are not working as smoothly as they should to permit a regular routine of business, and that more inspectors are needed, essentially everywhere at the packing and distributing centres, as well as a better understanding in many instances of the inspectors themselves as to the nature of their duties.

Besides the transportation companies are often a good deal mixed up as to the requirements of the new inspection law, while as the responsibility largely falls upon them in accepting freight the outcome is in frequent telegraphing to the officials at Washington and elsewhere, and consequent delay in moving forward property.

It could not, therefore, be expected that the distributors of supplies would jump in for them to the full degree of requirements, but that they would get along as closely as possible to actual needs on consumers' demands, until they could feel that business can proceed upon a normal basis.

There is, unquestionably, a larger than ordinary consumption at all of our home markets of fats and meats, of the former whether of pure lard or compounds, yet that essentially all cuts of meats are sufficiently consumed to keep the stocks at the packing points down to moderate volume.

It looks to us as if it would be some time before demands for supplies in an all around way, as covering wants of home and foreign markets, would be satisfied in that degree that stocks could materially accumulate at the Western centres from any possible packing.

It is true that there has been an increase in the lard stock held by Europe, and that this time last year there was a decrease in the supply of it there. But considering the enormous, for some time, shipments of the lard to Europe, the increase in the supply there is of that moderate order that there would be implied an exceptionally brisk consumption of the product.

The world's visible supply of the lard shows some decrease but not nearly as much so as in last year for the corresponding time.

The decrease in the world's visible supply of the lard for September is reported as 22,315 tes., while the decrease in September, 1905, was 97,406 tes.

The loss of consumption of the lard has been more in this country, under the relatively easy prices for the compound lard.

It looks as if the production of lard would not be more than needed for the next three months, on largely the European needs of it, and particularly if the productions of the lard are to fall off in volume under the new inspection law.

The stocks at the Western packing points

which are published in another column, show the active absorption of the meat supplies and the wants especially of the European markets, of the lard, but largely, of the latter, through consignments.

Demands, however, are improving from the foreign markets direct for supplies of both meats and lard.

The fact that the hog supplies, as had for a few weeks, at the packing points are somewhat larger than those of last year for the same time emphasizes the liberal rate of consumption, in consideration of the moderate stocks of the products now held.

It will be recollected that in last year there was up to this time of it, an exceptionally brisk consumption of all of the products by Europe, and steady extensive demands thence upon the supplies at the packing points.

The prices of hogs keep up. It would be hard to see any necessity for packers lowering the prices for the products from the hog market basis.

There are sufficient demands for the product to force packers to taking the hog receipts daily at full prices for them, and notwithstanding the fact that the hog supplies are of fairly full volume, as ordinarily considered.

There is no question of a corn crop of unprecedented volume and as had in excellent condition at an earlier time of the season than usual, and that the hog supply of the country should be of better average weights than ordinarily. We think, however, there are more hogs in the country than there were last year at this time, despite the official report concerning the supply.

But the fact of the matter is that each year the consumption of the hog products in

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



this country is a materially larger one. It looks, as well, as if Europe would be compelled to resupply freely with the hog products well into the new crop season, whatever may develop at a later period, or in the winter months, concerning filling in there with the products from Europe's own livestock supply.

Our opinion is that for next season entire some sections of Europe will require as much hog meat and lard as they did last year, while others will want less of them than then, and that, on the whole, business with Europe for next season entire, will be somewhat less than that had this last year, but that the increased home consumption in connection with the indicated degree of export business, will take up a supply in this country as great as that produced here last year.

From present and prospective demands through to January, and the probabilities that the stocks of the products will not be of a burdensome order by January, together with the possibilities of hog prices, some trade sources are inclined to look upon even the January option as of reasonable value, although conceding that the nearer the January option is approached a portion of the comparatively full prices for the intermediate deliveries will naturally disappear.

The lard market has the additional advantage this week, in considering the future trading in it, that it is likely to have the less competition from the cotton seed fat in the degree that the cotton crop has been injured by the late severe rain storm in the Southwest. We think that there is reason to modify late cotton crop estimates, but not nearly to the imagination concerning them of some of the traders in the staple, by which there has been, for the week, excited cotton and cottonseed oil prices. Reactions from all of these excited prices are likely almost at once.

The cotton crop will probably be of fairly full volume, despite all the present talk concerning it, although that it is likely to show a good deal of stained cotton and off grade cotton seed, by which there will be a larger quantity than usual of off grade crude oil for sale next season, although that this may make no difference in the quantity of the prime refined to be offered. The only development that would change the opinion concerning the extent of the cotton crop is a coming up of another storm of some such violence as that had last week, in the Southwest, and this is unlikely, although feared a few days since.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 4,067 bbls. pork, 7,901,202 lbs. meats, 11,289,858 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 4,001 bbls. pork, 10,547,885 lbs. meats, 11,799,037 lbs. lard. From November 1: 186,539 bbls. pork, 557,258,387 lbs. meats, 670,864,915 lbs. lard. From November 1, in previous season: 172,648 bbls. pork, 623,720,249 lbs. meats, 591,015,353 lbs. lard.

There has been an increase this season in the exports from November 1 of 2,778,200 lbs. pork and 79,849,562 lbs. lard, and a decrease of 66,461,862 lbs. meats.

In New York there has been a little more of an export demand for pork and at firm prices. Sales of 460 bbls. mess at \$18.25@18.75; 500 bbls. short clear at \$16.50@17.50; 125 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. Western steam lard is offered moderately and is firm at about 9½¢. City steam lard is promptly taken up; quoted at \$8.70@8.75. Compound lard is in fair demand; quoted at \$7.25. In city meats there is improved inquiry for bellies at steady prices; loose pickled bellies, quoted, 14 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 12 lbs. ave., 10¾¢@11¢; 10 lbs. ave., at 11¼¢@11½¢. Loose pickled shoulders, 8½¢. Loose pickled hams, 11¼¢@12¢.

BEEF.—Good, steady demand for barreled lots at firm prices. The English demand is quiet. City extra India mess at \$15.50@16.50, barreled mess at \$8@8.50, packet at \$10@10.50, family at \$11.50@12.

SOAP IMPORTATIONS IN TURKEY.

Turkey produces most of the common grades of soap required for ordinary consump-

tion, but there is a considerable importation of the finer qualities, chiefly from Great Britain and France, and to some extent also from Italy and Germany. These importations at Smyrna reach an annual figure of about 315 tons. There is a large exportation from this section of cheap grades of soap made from olive oil, in which American purchasers are taking a steadily increasing share. An important market for this exportation has just been closed by the recent decree of the Bulgarian Government shutting out the soaps of this region on the ground that they are manufactured from materials of foreign origin.

The reason for the small imports of soap into Arabia is that the natives use a strong alkali substitute called "hootum." This is derived from an evergreen shrub growing plentifully on the desert. It is burned and the residual ash is incorporated with black mud into lumps. The prevailing use of this alkali explains why only 3,854 lbs. of soap were imported into Arabia last year, nearly all of it from France.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

Official statistics from Australia show that the States of that commonwealth, recovering from the period of drouth and backwardness which for several years set back their agricultural and stockraising interests, in 1905 exported meats in value as follows: Frozen mutton, \$5,559,845; frozen beef, \$2,409,625; frozen rabbits and hares, \$1,948,690; preserved meats, \$1,563,225; pork, \$237,980; bacon and hams, \$74,715. Other by-products of the industry were sent out as follows: Wool, \$99,111,080; sheep skins, \$6,681,615; rabbit skins, \$1,487,345; hides, \$899,230; other skins, \$1,493,885; tallow, \$3,923,590; sausage casings, \$152,890; bones, hoofs and horns, \$147,055; hair, \$132,865; soap, \$191,820.

During that year Australia sent to the United States raw wool to the value of \$3,236,480; sheep skins, \$424,975; hides, \$68,920; other skins, \$631,875.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products for the week ended September 29, 1906, with comparative table:

	PORK, BARRELS.		Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week Sept. 29, 1906.	Week Sept. 30, 1905.	
United Kingdom ..	889	613	42,396
Continent	457	237	27,827
So. & Cen. Am.	459	500	20,440
West Indies	2,302	2,523	75,104
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	128	19,459
Other countries	—	—	1,345
Totals	4,067	4,001	186,539

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	6,247,130	8,617,709	446,690,744
Continent	1,599,372	1,583,701	83,105,756
So. & Cen. Am.	4,500	25,950	2,630,304
West Indies	48,200	320,525	13,259,678
Br. No. Am. Col.	2,000	—	103,075
Other countries	—	—	1,378,830
Totals	7,901,202	10,547,885	557,258,387

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	5,146,329	4,757,440	267,900,899
Continent	5,638,744	5,522,899	324,697,436
So. & Cen. Am.	231,145	531,251	25,641,568
West Indies	255,050	987,447	49,453,461
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,200	—	678,694
Other countries	17,400	—	2,492,947
Totals	11,289,858	11,799,037	670,864,915

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meat, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,683	4,735,050	5,467,200
Boston	384	2,341,060	1,235,184
Portland, Me.	—	—	312,500
Philadelphia	237	106,172	668,811
Baltimore	—	90,000	2,752,008
New Orleans	763	6,500	92,655
Mobile	—	—	21,000
Totals	4,067	7,901,202	11,289,858

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '05.	Nov. 1, '04.	to Sept. 29, 1906.	to Sept. 30, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, bbls.	37,307,800	34,529,600	2,778,200	—	2,778,200
Meats, lbs.	357,258,387	623,720,249	—	—	—
Lard, lbs.	670,864,915	591,015,353	79,849,562	—	79,849,562

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	22c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil Cake	7½c.	8/9	12c.
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	22c.
Butter	25/	30/	22c.
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	22c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 29, 1906, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil		Bacon and		Beef.		Lard.		
		Cake.	Cheese.	Hams.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Fork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.		
1Etruria, Liverpool			558	1028		110		50	1938	
2Carmania, Liverpool			71	25		25				
3Baltic, Liverpool			379	1733	1130	120	150	714	1115	
4Victorian, Liverpool				699	500	140	20	80	200	
*St. Louis, Southampton				450				50	1325	
*Minnetonka, London				139	1300	120	20	75	5015	
Martello, Hull			642	1311		16	70	841	12478	
*Astoria, Glasgow				248				191	100	
Amerika, Hamburg						25	50			
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg				325		160	20	635	9150	
Barbarossa, Bremen						250	367	200	6799	
7Statendam, Rotterdam			2250	205		87		580	6100	
8Manica, Rotterdam										
5Vaderland, Antwerp			676	1040		145	247	565	9940	
Hellig Olov, Baltic				600		72	1096	1205	1675	
La Savoie, Havre				25					220	
6Massilia, Marseilles										
Perugia, Mediterranean									150	
Carpathia, Mediterranean						25				
Cretic, Mediterranean				37					1272	
Luisiana, Mediterranean				7				10	500	
Erny, Mediterranean			31						130	
Aros Castle, South Africa									290	
Total		2957	1650	7872	2930	1183	1798	557	4996	58397
Last week		12,833	1404	8192	3825	729	1007	524	5760	38772
Same time in 1905		12596	770	75406	4245	517	2212	233	5378	47874

Last year's tallow, 670 tes.

1.—400 pkgs. tallow. 2.—210 pkgs. tallow. 3.—100 hhds. tallow. 4.—814 pkgs. tallow. 5.—285 pkgs. tallow. 6.—1,232 pkgs. tallow. 7.—30 pkgs. tallow. 8.—100 pkgs. tallow. *Bacon only. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London cable quoted Wednesday's auction sale, as "unchanged," and as unchanged to 3d. higher. There were 500 casks sold out of 1,000 casks offered at the sale.

There is no question but that the United Kingdom and Continental markets are as yet quite firm at the outside prices recently made upon them for the tallow.

But we think that there is less inquiry, materially so, upon our markets, for the week, from the United Kingdom markets, which had been the chief buyer.

It is true, of course, that the liberal quantities of the tallow that had been taken by the United Kingdom markets for several weeks before, will keep our home markets pretty well cleaned up for awhile, since it will take sometime here to catch up on supply, in consideration of the fair quantities that have been shipped, and will be further delivered, on contracts with the exporters.

Nevertheless, it strikes us that the foreign markets are nearly, if not quite, at a point when they will have less activity in demands for supplies, and that they will, consequently, show diminished interest in buying in this country.

When the time arrives for lessened foreign demands, and it seems to be close at hand, upon the supplies here, it is natural to expect there will be more desire to sell them, with less firm holding of prices.

It seems to us that the extra demand for supplies that must be had by the Baltic ports upon the English markets, in order that they may be placed to the interior of Continental markets before the close of inland navigation, is pretty nearly satisfied, or that it may not be more than a week or two weeks more before it will be satisfied.

The fact is recognized that outside of the requirements of tallow for the Baltic ports there is a good general demand for supplies from all European consuming markets, yet that the arrivals of the tallow now from most of the foreign sources of supply to the English markets, with their home productions, would be about sufficient for needs without further inquiry from American markets when the time comes for subsidence of Baltic demands.

But the markets over this country, for the week at least, have been decidedly strong, with the late outside quoted prices made. There are narrow offerings of supplies of the better grades, which, particularly, are well supported in value.

The home soapmakers, however, are more cautious buyers, and the Western compound makers are less inclined to buy the better grades.

However, a larger supply would have to be held before lessened demands would have material effect upon the situation.

There seems to be sufficient inquiry to take up the current moderate receipts of the country made tallow.

There was a sale of 50 hhds. New York city made on Wednesday at 5½c., and this price could be made for more. The weekly contract deliveries of the city hhds. will be made at 5½c. Some of the melters still ask 5½c. New York city, tes., quoted at 5½c. The special lots of city, as required by the foreign markets, have been sold at 6c., and from this to 6½c. asked for them. The city edible tallow has been sold at 6½c. for 300 tes., and is now generally quoted at 6½c. Later sales of 200 hhds. city to soapmakers at 5½c.; 400 tes. special city at 6c.

The country made tallow has had sales of 315,000 lbs. at 5½c. to 5¾c., as to quality.

The Western markets have not had especial activity for the week, although for such sales as have happened upon them steady prices have been the rule.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is without marked variation from the previous week, ruling rather quiet and as awaiting seemingly a straightening out of general conditions from the new inspection laws, not only as concerns the stearine but lard, and other products, as well, so that buyers may take hold of lard and other supplies more freely, with a consequent increased consumption of stearine. Sales of 200,000 pounds in New York at 9½c. Chicago quotes at 9¾@10c.

LARD STEARINE.—Absence of marked demand; about 10½c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Nominal, pending larger offerings of the new production.

GREASES.—Desirable lots are not plenty. There is especial demand for good house. The foreign markets steadily want supplies. Quotations, yellow at 4¾@5c.; bone at 4¾@5¼c.; house at 4¾@5¼c.; choice white at 5¾@5½c.; "B" white at 5¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Good demand for yellow, but slow sale for white. Quotations: Yellow at 5.65c. White at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Steadily favors sellers, with further advanced prices. Cochin at 9@9¼c. for spot, 8½@8¾c. for November shipment, and Ceylon at 8c. for spot and October and November shipment 7½@7¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Steady; moderate jobbing sales at firm prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 88@90c.; 40 test at 66c.; 30 test at 80c.; dark at 40c.

LARD OIL.—Light jobbing sales. Prime quoted at 68@70c.

PALM OIL holds to firm prices, with light sales. Red at 6c. Lagos at 6½@6¼c.

OLEO OIL.—Strong market, with increased consumption. Rotterdam quotes at 55 florins. New York quotes at 9¼c. Low grades at 6c.

CORN OIL ranges from \$4.10@4.25 for large and small lots.

EXPORTS OF OLEO OIL.

Exports of oleo oil from New York for the week ending October 3, were as follows: Alexandria, 12 tes.; Antwerp, 95 tes.; Beyrouth, 25 tes.; Bremen, 500 tes.; Constantinople, 205 tes.; Glasgow, 55 tes.; Hamburg, 1,442 tes.; Liverpool, 139 tes.; London, 70 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tes.; Salonica, 100 tes.; Smyrna, 55 tes.; Trieste, 75 tes.

REMOVED TO MEMPHIS.

The Bellis Bros. & Pate Co., Louisville, Ky., have just completed an extensive plant at Memphis, Tenn., and have moved their headquarters to the latter city, where they are now ready to receive quotations on soap stock, chemicals and materials. All correspondence should hereafter be addressed to the Memphis office.

NATIONAL EXPORT & COMMISSION CO.

80 Broad Street New York City

Manufacturers of High Grade

Acidless Tallow Oil

TALLOW STEARINE

WE BUY

TALLOW and GREASES

Elbert & Werlemann, Inc.

68 Broad St. - N. Y. City

ALB. G. JOHANSON

Stockholm, Sweden

Import, Export and Commission.

Specialty: Export of

Edible Beef Oleo Stearine

at lowest market price to the Continent and America. Please ask for offers.

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil
Olive Oil Foots
and

All Soap Materials

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

A. L. RIESER

618 & 19 Produce Exchange, New York City

Stearines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones

MEAT PACKERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 28.)

do it easier, will have the support of Miller & Hart. (Applause.)

Mr. Mannheim: I rise to a point of information about the minutes of yesterday. Have we them in such shape that they can be read here at this time? I thought it might be a good idea to read them for the benefit of the members who were not present yesterday.

The Secretary: If the members who were not present here yesterday wish to read them, I have them here in shape to be read. There are only about 140 pages of them.

The President: I think it is best to have them put in some form so that they can be forwarded to each member of the Association.

The Secretary: I will say in regard to that that the story of the meeting and various matters which have come up will be published in concrete form in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Every one of you who are present will get a copy of that in due course of time. It will come out next Saturday morning, and you will get it just in accordance with the distance which you reside from New York, and that will give each one of you a concise idea of what happened.

The President: Mr. Brennan was spoken of. I would like to hear from Mr. Brennan.

Mr. Brennan: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: There is little I can say except that I am glad to be with you and will gladly become a member of the organization. (Applause.)

The President: Gentlemen, at the meeting yesterday, a committee was appointed for the purpose of going on to Washington to try and shape up the complex affairs of our meat inspection business and labels. Now, there are so many things that come up in that connection and that interest packers in so many places, that we would respectfully request every gentleman, when he goes home and sees the matters that interest him in the operation of his business, sees any difficulties that he labors under, or if he is hampered in any way, to write a letter immediately to the Secretary, Mr. McCarthy, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York City, making any suggestions or giving any advice or information to the committee for its guidance.

Packers Should Write Committee.

Gentlemen, this is highly important. The committee consists of Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Agar and your President, and we will enter into the spirit of the thing, give it all the ability we are capable of, and try as much as possible to bring order out of chaos in the meat business. But, we want to have your suggestions, gentlemen, and we want to have your complaints; and we want to know the difficulties under which you labor, so we will be able to present them in an intelligent manner where we think we can get some relief. So, do not forget that, gentlemen, and if anyone's difficulties are not attended to, he will only have to blame himself.

Mr. Agar: I would like to make a motion, if it is in order, Mr. Chairman. In all fairness to the gentlemen that were not here yesterday, I think if the rest of the body sees fit, that we should appoint a committee, or have this committee that you have just named, wait upon some of these people who have been interested as we have been in these matters, in regard to the inspection and other things, and see if they think, after having gone through what they have gone through, that it is the opportune time now to visit Washington. They probably are very well versed in this matter, and know a great deal more about it than we do, and know just how to handle the matter. It is not that we will abide by any decision that they might come

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED

COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS of COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

Write for Full Information

SPECIAL BRANDS:

"LOUISVILLE" Choice Butter Oil.	"PROGRESS" Extra Butter Oil.	"COTTOPALM" Special Cooking Oil.	"PROGRESS" Choice Cooking Oil.
"IDEAL" Prime Summer White.	"ROYAL" Prime Summer Yellow.	"ACIDITY" Summer White Soap Oil.	

Made Only by

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTOWOIL," Louisville.

to; only use our good judgment and the will of the Association at large.

The President: Anything further, gentlemen?

Mr. Garneau: Mr. Chairman, it might be well for us to get an expression of opinion from the gentlemen of the different states in regard to the present condition of the Pure Food Law in those states; and also, as to how that law is carried out, as that is going to be a very important feature in the future of this business. A little information on that subject might be of benefit to us.

Working of State Food Laws.

The President: Gentlemen, is there any one wishes to discuss that matter? It is a very important matter. Anybody who can give us any information on that subject will be listened to with appreciation; information as to the workings of the pure food law, in the different states; how they are at present operated, and what conflicts, if any, there will be with the Federal law, or how it is going to work. The State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Felin. How is the pure food law working in the State of Pennsylvania? Would you give us an idea in regard to that?

Mr. Felin: I think the pure food law in Pennsylvania is about as strict as the Government regulations.

The President: Well, you want it that way.

Mr. Felin: Yes.

The President: The State of Kansas, Mr. Ostrander. How is the pure food law working in the State of Kansas?

Mr. Ostrander: I do not believe that I can inform you.

The President: You do not know of its operations and workings?

Mr. Ostrander: No, sir; I do not.

The President: If they enforced them very strictly you would know, wouldn't you?

Mr. Ostrander: Well, yes, I should think so. I would, so far as our town is concerned. I don't think there has been anything done in our town, however.

The President: Therefore, it is not enforced very strictly there. How is it in the State of Illinois? We would like to hear from Mr. McManus as to the operation of the pure food law in the State of Illinois.

Mr. McManus: Why, the Illinois pure food law is a very liberal law, and has been very fairly and satisfactorily enforced. I think that the authorities here have held off, probably waiting for the National Government to set the pace. I think there seems to be a general disposition upon the part of the Illinois

authorities to be guided largely by the national pure food law as it is tried out and worked out. I myself hope that the time will come when there is a general effort on the part of the different states to agree with the Government. It is largely a question of the commissioner himself, in Illinois, in following his own judgment, and he has always done so satisfactorily. We have been blessed with a very good administration in that regard.

The President: Well, gentlemen, in closing I do not think that we have anything more of any great importance before us. We met for the purpose of organizing an association of packers, and we have exceeded in that our most sanguine expectations. I think we may all be proud of our connection with this work, and the men I see around me here today, on all sides, are evidence enough that they do not propose to connect themselves with a failure. So we are not going to have any failure in this organization.

The meat interests of this country will at last have an identity, and when next we are assailed, if ever, we will be assailed as an organized body and not a lot of scattered units. Therefore, gentlemen, I think this is a new departure and a departure for the better. I think higher and better things are in store for the packing interests of this country. This is a step upwards, but it behooves us to make this organization just as strong as it possibly can be made. To have it reach out and embrace the industry over the whole United States, and this can be done more by individual efforts than in any other way.

So let us all resolve ourselves into committees of one to secure membership in this Association. Let us do missionary work, and in a few short years we will have four, five or six hundred members in this Association, embracing all the packing industries of this country. When you go back to your homes, see your neighbors and friends who are engaged in the packing business, and lay this matter before them. The initiation or the annual dues are within the reach of all. It has been made very democratic in that respect. The sum of twenty-five dollars and a good name entitles you to membership in this great national association.

So do some missionary work among your friends. Get them to send in their names as members; and also, gentlemen, while you are about it, remember that we have a treasurer and so far no money. So, if it is no inconvenience, when we get back home, let us send

(Concluded on page 39.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Unusual Excitement—Advanced Prices by Nearly Three Cents Per Gallon—Damaged and Expected Moderately Shortened Cotton Crop Through the Heavy Rains—Extraordinary Activity in Covering Contracts—Liberal New Investment Buying of All Deliveries, Partly on Account of the South—Foreign Markets Followed the Improvement but in Modified Degree—Great Scarcity of Near Deliveries—Outside Season's Prices for Spot Lots—Mills, Finding It Difficult to Get Prime Seed, Greatly Concerned as to October Crude Oil Deliveries—Late Trading Shows Some Reaction to Lower Prices.

With a rush upward following the reports of damage to the cotton crop by the late wind and rain storm in the Southwest, the market in New York by the close of Wednesday's trading, had made an advance of about three cents per gallon from the prices at the close of the week before. This advance was sustained in face of a government crop condition, on Tuesday, somewhat above the average that had been looked for and as based upon cotton crop damage subsequent to the date of the report.

All of the Southwest sections had up to the time of the collection of the government report shown less than the ordinary September damage. The Southeast sections, however, had clearly shown more than expected damage from the frequent rain storms through September.

But as the government report had been made up from returns received before the severe storm in the Southwest it was disregarded, in the main, as a factor as compiled for that direction in its relation to the condition of the crop.

Both the cotton and cottonseed oil markets were swung with the fire of speculation, on an apprehended, or an alleged apprehended,

material loss of the cotton crop in the Southwest, and the cotton speculative temper was modified only in Wednesday's trading, when there was a decided reaction to lower prices for the staple. But the cotton oil traders up to the close of Wednesday's market at least, had not abated their bullishness, as there was considerable of a "short" interest that was being covered; therefore the oil was urgently needed on contracts, and it was not then so much a question of price as it was to find sellers. A very fair portion of the demand to cover contracts came from the South.

On Thursday, however, after a strong opening and even better prices for the early deliveries, there was subsiding excitement and a weaker feeling as to prices, more especially for the deliveries after November. It then looked as if the market was getting ripe for the natural some giving way of prices from a bulge, as in taking profits. But practically all consuming interests are short of supplies for actual use, and it looks as if it would take nearly all of the oil productions for the next two months to fill in these channels of regular consumption with ordinary supplies. However, the all around speculative market had been carried too high, and reactions to lower prices were due.

Indeed, never before in the history of the cottonseed oil trading had there been anything to equal the activity on speculation that was noticeable from the beginning of the storm damage reports, up to the close of Wednesday's trading, in the New York market.

On top of the damaged cotton crop features as an incentive for a bullish working of the market was the lateness in many sections of the cotton crop and the difficulty in getting prime seed, especially in the Southeast, by those mills which had sold October crude oil ahead, and were anxious for seed supplies.

Some of the Southwest sections, those outside of Texas, more especially some points in the Mississippi Valley, that had sold crude oil ahead at higher prices even than those current, were willing to cancel contracts for the crude oil as fearing trouble in getting prime seed promptly as needed, notwithstanding, as remarked, that the crude oil prices have not as yet reached the top point they had made several weeks since.

Further adding to the excitement was the disposition on the part of the South to buy on speculation the refined oil in New York, all deliveries of it even up to May.

When the South shows a desire to buy the cotton oil, as well as cotton, in New York, there is made more emphatic such news as comes along concerning a cotton crop. Yet we think that some desire to buy the cotton on the part of the South was because it had been liberally on the "short" side of it, through only recent promises of a large cotton crop, and that they were disposed to cover contracts. There was a fear held as well, by some other trading sources, of a materially damaged cotton crop.

It is, of course, too soon to learn in an exhaustive way the extent of damage to the cotton crop in the Southwest sections, as well as in Alabama, from the late severe storm, but it is rather safe to say that the damage reports have been worked upon cotton and cotton oil market conditions for more than they will ultimately stand for, and that there will be reactions of a decided order from the late temper of affairs just as soon as traders become conservative.

It, however, seems unlikely, to us, that the Carolinas will turn out a cotton yield even as large as that had by them last year. The more direct influence of the Carolina crop, with the consequent seed supplies is, of course, upon the New York market, which,

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET.
NEW YORK CITY.

Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed
Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED:

Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.
Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



A quarter of a century's experience in making cottonseed oils, and nothing but cottonseed oils, ought to be worth something.

The fact that our business has grown to be one of the largest cottonseed oil businesses in existence ought to mean something.

It does.

If you are one of our customers, you know that it does.

If you are not, you cannot be getting all that is coming to you in quality, price and service, when you buy cottonseed oils.

We make this statement advisedly.

Don't you owe it to your business to send us a trial order?

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow.

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

after all, influences, in chief degree, the sentiment of other trading points for the cotton oil.

The Carolina cotton crops had been badly damaged from the effects of too much rain all through September.

In Alabama, while there had been some damage in quality and quantity, more particularly the former, it looks, just now, as if the yield in that State would be in excess of that of last year. Georgia will have a fairly full yield of cotton, although some sections in that State have suffered a good deal from rain.

Whatever damage to the cotton crop has happened in some of the Southwest sections, close particulars of which are yet to be learned, it must be considered that the Texas cotton crop is without doubt a huge one, as that State escaped effects of the late violent storm, whatever, but less than the ordinary, damage it had before in September.

We think that the cotton trade people and some others are making a mistake in putting cotton crop estimates down to 11,500,000 bales and less than that, and that it will be apparent to them in a few days.

The loss to the cotton crop has been, in our opinion, more in the quality of the staple than the quantity of it, although conceding that there has been some loss in the volume of the yield.

This, of course, refers to results from the heavy rain storm of last week. Although conceding that the cotton crop in some little portion of the Southeast sections had been damaged by the frequent rains had all through September, more particularly in North Carolina and South Carolina, and in less degree in Georgia.

There is little question in our mind but the acreage planted to cotton this season was much larger than the official sources had concerning it, and that this will, ultimately, be shown in the cotton supply.

Moreover, we think that there will be a good deal of stained cotton, and off grade crude cottonseed oil, for next season's use, and that the production, considered in bulk, will be a large one, but not so liberally of good staple cotton and prime crude cottonseed oil as had been hoped for, indeed confidently expected, before the late destructive storm. This, of course, does not mean a corresponding decrease in the quantity of prime refined oil to be offered.

It will be learned, as it appears to us, that the cotton crop, as a whole, promises even now, at least a 12,000,000 bale one, unless there comes along in another week a storm of corresponding violence to that recently had over the Southwest, of which there was some fear early in the week, when there was a big storm reported forming off the coast of Yucatan.

But the conditions of the cotton oil market have been this week influenced, as well, by a supply and demand basis as concerns the near deliveries; therefore any arbitrary price could be named on spot oil with its scant supply. The highest season's prices were bid, this week, for prime yellow on the spot in New York. The long looked-for 40c. price for it was bid on Tuesday for 500 bbls., or any part of it, and it was followed by a bid of 40½c., and again on Wednesday 40½c. was bid. Even 39c. paid for first half October.

There is emphasized the point that had been made in our former reviews that the

October delivery, by reason of the scarcity of the oil, would tend further in the seller's favor. Moreover, that it was improbable that the supply position could be materially improved through October and early November, and perhaps not before December.

Over the Southeast sections of the mill points there is marked unwillingness to sell crude oil even at the sharply advanced prices of the week, on account of the difficulty, at this early period, of getting supplies of prime seed. Early in the week Texas had sold October delivery crude up to 25c., Georgia had sold first half October delivery at 27½c., and spot crude at 28c. In the Southeast sections, at that time, 25@25½c. was held for the crude oil, even for the December delivery and 25½c. was bid for the November delivery. At this writing there is practically unwillingness to name prices for crude oil because of the poor quality of the seed as yet on offer in the Southeast sections, and the reports that are coming along of damaged seed, and seed sprouting, on account of the long, or frequent, periods of rainy weather, over the Southeast, as well as Southwest sections of the cotton belt.

Concerning the sprouting of seed before packing, and other results of the late heavy, and in some sections frequent, rains, it may be said there is a good deal of alarm, particularly over the Southwest sections, as naturally much less crude oil than ordinarily from such seed supplies as are had can be turned out. The yield of the oil per ton of seed is, just at present, of that modified order that the mills are pretty well disgusted over the near outlook, as fearing, some of them, inability to meet their crude oil deliveries. Of course a protracted spell of fine weather from now on to the close of the cotton picking season would put a new complexion on the seed supplies and give an ample supply of prime quality of the seed.

The foreign markets continued buying, but in a modified way, and a number of moderate quantities of prime yellow were taken for the Mediterranean, German and English markets.

All of the foreign markets that use the edible oils steadily buy them. It, as well, looks as if Rotterdam would soon be compelled to buy much more freely the cotton oil, as it had allowed its general supplies of raw materials for the make of butterine to run down. This week Rotterdam paid as high as 10½c. in the New York market, and 10¼c. in Chicago, for neutral lard; this radical advance in prices points to its needs of the raw material supplies other than neutral lard.

The trading in cottonseed oil in New York on speculative account has been of prodigious volume, daily, on the sensitive features that have been alluded to.

The covering of contracts for prime yellow, in the option dealings, has been of an extensive order for all deliveries, while the reselling in other sources, as profits appeared, made up a list of sales away beyond any before had in New York. Moreover, there was a good deal of new buying by the outsiders, as well as by the South. The cottonseed oil people are now, at the New York Produce Exchange, about the busiest interest on the floor.

The compound makers are picking up supplies of the cotton oil, wherever they can

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

be had, both of the crude and refined, and on their actual necessities, are compelled to pay very full prices.

The compound makers' holdings of the oil are unusually moderate for this season of the year.

The opinion still holds good that the deliveries on contracts with the compound makers and foreign markets, together with such new demand as must come along, no matter the prices prevailing, should clean up the oil productions rather closely this side of December.

The extent of the cotton crop and seed supplies, as they are ascertained, will determine the future oil market prices. It may be said that the best informed sources do not do away with their old opinions of low priced oil, comparatively, some time next season, and they are not swallowing all of the excitable news lately had concerning the extent of damage to the cotton crop.

There is a great scarcity of bleaching grade in tanks, and 43c. bid for it in New York.

Winter yellow is quoted at about 45c. in New York for October delivery.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week stood as follows: Late sales on Friday of 500 bbls. prime yellow October at 35½c.; 1,200 bbls. do. at 35¾c.; 100 bbls. January at 31¼c.; 1,200 bbls. May at 31¾c. But on Saturday (29th) there was an advance of ¼@½c. in prices, most marked for October, with a beginning of the excitement that characterized the market afterwards, and inquiries spreading to all deliveries on speculative account. Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow October at 36c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 36¼c.; 100 bbls. November at 33c.; 200 bbls. do. at 33¼c.; 300 bbls. December at 31¾c.; 700 bbls. January at 31½c.; 400 bbls. May at 32c.; "call" prices: October at 35¾@36c.; November at 32½@33c.; December at 31½@31¾c.; January at 31@31½c.; March at 31@32c.; May at 31½@32c.

On Monday the wildness of the market with sharply advanced prices, active new speculation, covering of contracts, and a general feeling of trading on the bulging cotton market under the apprehension of a badly damaged cotton crop, was especially marked; October up ¼c.; November 1c.; December, January and May about ¾c. Sales were fully 5,200 bbls. prime yellow October at 36½c.; 2,200 bbls. do. at 36¾c.; 100 bbls. November 33½c.; 300 bbls. do. 33¾c.; 3,900 bbls. do. 34c.; 400 bbls. December 32; 1,200 bbls. do. 32¼c.; 1,650 bbls. do. 32½c.; 100 bbls. do. 32¾c.; 150 bbls. do. 32¾c.; 100 bbls. January 31¾c.; 500 bbls. do. 32c.; 900 bbls. do. 32¼c.; 1,400 bbls. do. 32½c.; 100 bbls. do. 32¾c.; 200 bbls. March at 32c.; 700 bbls. do. 32¾c.; 300 bbls. May 32¼c.; 400 bbls. do. 32½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. 32¾c. "Call" prices: October 36¼@36½c. and 36½@36¾c.; November 33¼@33¾c. and 34@34¼c.; December 31¾@32c. and 32¼@32½c.; January 31½@32c. and 32@32¼c.;

March at 31¾@32¼c. and 32½@32¾c.; May at 32@32½c. and 32½@32¾c.

On Tuesday, as the cotton market, reflecting the sentiment of the cotton trades as to the crop went again materially higher, it was natural to find continued excitement in the cotton oil trading, with prices up a fraction. For prime yellow on the spot, 40½c. was bid. Sales of the options were 1,600 bbls. prime yellow, October at 37c.; 4,100 bbls. do. 36¾c.; 1,000 bbls. November at 34c.; 2,100 bbls. do. at 34¼c.; 100 bbls. do. 34½c.; 200 bbls. December 32¾c.; 1,700 bbls. do. 32½c.; 1,450 bbls. do. 33c.; 1,100 bbls. January 32¼c.; 3,300 bbls. do. 32½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 33c.; 900 bbls. do. 32¾c.; 100 bbls. March 32¾c.; 800 bbls. do. at 33c.; 700 bbls. do. 33¼c.; 300 bbls. do. 33½c.; 1,300 bbls. do. 33c.; 2,100 bbls. May 33c.; 900 bbls. do. 33¼c. "Call" prices: October at 36¾@37c. and 36½@37c.; November 34@34¼c. and 34@34½c.; December 32½@32¾c. and 32½@33c.; January 32¼@32½c. and 32½@32¾c.; March 33¼@33½c. and 32¾@33¼c.; May 33@33½c. and 33@33¼c.

On Wednesday, the excitement was intensified early in the day, with a good swing of speculative trading, although it was noted that some portion of the business on orders from the South was in the way of hedging; there were advanced prices by noon of ½c. on October, 1c. on November, 1¼c. on December, 1¼c. on January, ½c. on March, and ¾c. on May. Sales by noon 2,300 bbls. prime yellow October 37¼c.; 100 bbls. do. 37½c.; 1,200 bbls. November 35c.; 1,400 bbls. do. 35¼c.; 700 bbls. do. 35½c.; 100 bbls. December 33½c.; 500 bbls. do. 34c.; 900 bbls. do. 34½c.; 2,000 bbls. do. 34¾c.; 200 bbls. January 33¾c.; 1,300 bbls. do. 34c.; 200 bbls. do. 34¼c.; 300 bbls. March 34c.; 100 bbls. do. 33¾c.; 400 bbls. do. 33¾c.; 200 bbls. May 33¾c.; 200 bbls. do. 34c. First "call" prices: October 37@37¼c.; November 35@35½c.; December 33½@34c.; January 33½@34c.; March 33¾@34c.; May 33½@34c., and in the afternoon the market had slackened a little, although closing firm; there was considerable doing. Last "call" prices: October at 37¼@37½c.; November at 35¼@35½c.; December 34½@34¾c.; January 34@34¼c.; March 33¾@34c.; May

33¾@34c. Sales on the last "call": 300 bbls. November at 35¼c.; 300 bbls. December at 34½c.; 500 bbls. March at 34c.; 200 bbls. May at 34c., and after the "call" sale 100 bbls. first half October at 39c.; 2,400 bbls. October 37½c.; 300 bbls. do. 37¾c.; 100 bbls. November 35½c.; 400 bbls. do. 35¾c.; 200 bbls. December 34½c.; 800 bbls. do. 34½c.; 1,400 bbls. March 33¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do. 34c.; 100 bbls. May 33½c.; 800 bbls. do. 33¾c.; 600 bbls. do. 34c.; 500 bbls. January 33¾c.; 1,200 bbls. do. 34c.

On Thursday, market opened ¼@½c. higher on the early deliveries, but for after December was only steady and quieter. Sales 100 October 37¾c.; 1,000 do. 38c.; 300 do. 38¼c.; 400 November 36c.; 100 December 34¾c.; 200 January 34½c. After the "call" weaker prices. Sales 100 November 35¾c.; 300 December 34½c.; 100 do. 34¼c.; 300 January 33¾c.; 300 March 33¾c.; 1,300 do. 33½c.; 500 May 33¾c.; 100 October 38c.; 100 November 35½c.; 500 December 34c.; 500 do. 34¼c.; 100 March 33¾c.; 100 May 33¾c. "Call" prices (including the three "calls"): October 38@38¼c., 38@38½c. and 37¾@38c.; November 35¾@36c., 35½@36c. and 35¼@35½c.; December 34½@35c., 34@34½c. and 34@34¾c.; January 34@34½c., 33¾@34c. and 33½@33¾c.; March 33¾@34c., 33¼@33¾c. and 33¼@33½c.; May 33¾@34c., 33½@34c. and 33½@33¾c.

(Continued on page 44.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

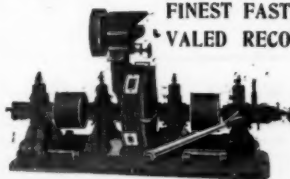
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Oct. 4.—The past week has been a mighty exciting one and at times the cotton oil ring has looked more like the Cotton Exchange, with its wild and exciting scenes, than the generally otherwise peaceful corner of the Produce Exchange. Thirty to fifty thousand barrels per day has been the general rule and advances of nearly a dollar a barrel, followed by reactions of half that have occurred.

To-day the market showed less activity and it could be described as the calm after the storm. Never in the memory of traders have we passed from one season to another one with so small supplies on hand as this time

THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".



Scientific Meal Mill

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE
SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

SEND NOW for SPECIAL INFORMATION and CATALOGUES
THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

Established 1878

and the same naturally left the market in much more of a vulnerable position. The havoc wrought by the wind the last ten days, therefore, influenced the market more than would otherwise be the case and heavy buying orders from the South advanced values quickly.

Spot oil in New York has sold as high as 41c. and immediate crude in the South at 30c., with that bid to-day for strictly prime quality. Many crude oil mills have been unable to fulfill their contracts and refiners who had sold refined oil against it for early delivery have had to buy in the crude, but even with that delays have occurred so they have been in a mighty embarrassing position in regard to their own contracts, which called for near-by delivery.

The market was a little easier to-day, but with an undertone of considerable strength. Especially the October and early November deliveries may develop surprises. Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 37½c. bid and 38c. asked; November, 35¼c. bid and 35½c. asked; December, 34c. bid and 34½c. asked; January, 33½c. bid and 33¾c. asked; March, 33¼c. bid and 33½c. asked; May, 33½c. bid and 33¾c. asked. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 43c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 43c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 3d.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—October crude oil firm at 26c.; November in fair demand at 25c. Meal higher at \$28.25, long ton, shipside, first half of October. Cake is a dollar less. Hulls are easier.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 4.—After a quiet, waiting oil market early in the week, with October at 25½c., the market has stiffened up and yesterday and to-day sales were made freely at 26c. for October, 25c. for November and December. Loose cake and meal are in good demand at last week's quotations.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 4.—Crude oil, immediate delivery, 29c.; October, 28½c. Prime meal, \$23.50 at 24.00, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Cottonseed oil market excited and higher; prime crude, 30c. Prime meal, \$25. Hulls, \$5, loose, October; November, \$6.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 4.—Cottonseed oil market very strong. Good oil scarce. Quote butter oil 30 florins; prime summer yellow, 28 do.; off oil, 27 do.; all for Nov. and Dec. deliveries.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Oct. 4.—Cottonseed oil market steady. Quote Nov. and Dec. off oil, 54 francs.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Oct. 4.—Cottonseed oil market very strong and advancing. Quote Nov. and Dec. deliveries, off summer yellow, 45 marks; prime summer yellow, 46 do.; butter oil, 48 do.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Oct. 4.—Cottonseed oil market firm, but buyers afraid to take hold on account of rapidity in advance. Winter oil at 60 francs; prime summer yellow, 56 do., November to April deliveries.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—Cottonseed oil market steady at 21s. for off oil, and 21s. 3d. for prime summer yellow.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending September 26, 1906, and for the period since September 1, 1906, were as follows:

From New York.

Port—	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1906. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5
Arsjufra, Salvador	4	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	55
Antwerp, Belgium	600	605
Asuncion, Venezuela	20	20
Berbadon, West Indies	—	42
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	53
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	77
Christiania, Norway	—	275
Christiansund, Norway	—	25
Colon, Panama	—	39
Conakry, Africa	—	10
Cork, Ireland	—	30
Delago Bay, East Africa	19	19
Demarara, British Guiana	91	311
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37
Fort de France, West Indies	—	86
Genoa, Italy	—	190
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	9
Gibraltar, Spain	—	55
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	100
Granada, Spain	—	21
Guadeloupe, West Indies	144	144
Hamburg, Germany	—	100
Havana, Cuba	11	61
Havre, France	—	55
Kingston, West Indies	78	226
Konigsberg, Germany	—	50
La Guayra, Venezuela	—	29
Leghorn, Italy	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	381
London, England	17	121
Malta, Island of	—	53
Marseilles, France	900	5,250
Martinique, West Indies	—	94
Matanzas, West Indies	16	16
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	67
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	14
Panama, Panama	—	15
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	6
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	55
Port Natal, Cape Colony	39	39
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	251
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	—	119
Rotterdam, Holland	1,000	1,325
St. Kitts, West Indies	52	52
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	213
Santiago, Cuba	—	117
Shanghai, China	—	14
Stavanger, Norway	—	100
Stettin, Germany	—	1,140
Tampico, Mexico	—	6
Trinidad, Island of	—	23
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	25
Valparaiso, Chili	—	1,015
Venice, Italy	—	125
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	22
Totals	2,901	14,082

From New Orleans.

Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Havana, Cuba	—	128
Liverpool, England	10	10
Marseilles, France	—	1,000
Totals	10	1,338

From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany	500	500
------------------------	-----	-----

From Baltimore.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	200
--------------------------	---	-----

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	793	793
-----------------------	-----	-----

Rotterdam, Holland	4,287	4,287
--------------------------	-------	-------

Totals	5,080	5,090
--------------	-------	-------

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	100
------------------------	---	-----

Rotterdam, Holland	—	200
--------------------------	---	-----

Totals	—	300
--------------	---	-----

From all Other Ports.

Canada	442	1,625
--------------	-----	-------

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,901	14,082
---------------------	-------	--------

From New Orleans	10	1,338
------------------------	----	-------

From Galveston	500	500
----------------------	-----	-----

From Baltimore	—	200
----------------------	---	-----

From Savannah	5,080	5,090
---------------------	-------	-------

From Newport News	—	300
-------------------------	---	-----

From all other ports	442	1,625
----------------------------	-----	-------

Totals	9,033	23,135
--------------	-------	--------

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL IN TEXAS.

Statistics have been collected on the cotton acreage of Texas from 1899 to 1904 and on the variations in the acreage and in the yields which may be attributed to the work of the boll weevil. It is believed that since its introduction into Texas the boll weevil has destroyed 2,000,000 bales of cotton, with an estimated value of one hundred million dollars. The weevil is seldom extremely injurious in the southern part of Texas if stubble cotton is not allowed to remain over the winter. Apparently the weevil does not promise to become very dangerous in the western cotton countries.

The cultural method is considered the only efficient remedy for controlling the boll weevil. This consists in early planting, the use of varieties which mature quickly, the application of fertilizers, thorough cultivation, and destruction of cotton plants in the fall as well as other material in which the beetles may hibernate.

COTTONSEED OIL TRADING.

The cottonseed oil traders in New York, upon the Produce Exchange floor, have agreed to have a final "call" each day of prices at 3:20 P.M., except on Saturday, when the last call will be had at 12:30 P.M.

The very large attendance of traders at the "calls" has necessitated greater accommodation for them, and in a few days a "ring" will be placed on the floor. There will then be less complaint of not being able to "get at each other."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: N. D. Ahlers, Bremen; J. Peters, Hamburg; J. M. Waite, Liverpool, England; Alex. F. Keen, London; O. W. Comstock, Asheville, N. C.; Irwin Smith, C. H. Rolf, Cincinnati.

Three Produce Exchange memberships were sold at auction at from \$210 to \$225.

BARGAINS IN EQUIPMENT.

Watch page 52 for bargains in equipment. Plenty of them are always to be found there.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is weaker all around and native steers have declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Evidently the packers realize that the top has been reached and are offering native steers and branded cows ahead at the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. reduction. One of the big packers sold 8,000 native steers partly ahead at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off from former selling values. Texas steer hides are unchanged with no further trading to report and heavy and light weights continue quotable at 15c with extremes at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. The packers are freely offering late September butt brands at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. and a big packer sold a car at this figure from Omaha and was the same seller of the natives reported above. Colorados are nominal at around $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., with tanners' ideas not above the inside figure and no further transactions to report in this variety. More activity is reported in branded cows at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. One of the big packers sold 10,000 September salting at this price and another offers these ahead at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Nothing new has developed in native cow hides and the packers are talking firm on these as they state the receipts of cattle continue to run mostly branded. Last sales of light native cows were at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. No further sales have come to light in native bulls, which are held at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. for late salting and partly ahead and branded are held at $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. from February to date.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is just steady, but very inactive at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked for heavy cows, buffs and extremes. There is some inquiry for all No. 2 buffs with $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid, but these are held at $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. The dealers claim that offerings at country points are very limited. Western tanners are either holding off or contenting themselves with bids at 14c. for buffs or heavy cows, but such bids are being turned down in all instances. It is reported that dealers have been able to secure a car or two of hides on the basis of $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. delivered and it is stated that such opportunities are not plentiful and that offers at this figure are readily taken. Regular lots of heavy steers are reported taken and bulls are said to be in a stronger position at $11\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Chicago city skins are firm at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., which was the last selling figure with one collector asking $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. for next lots of October collection. Outside cities in some instances are held up to as high as $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., with the range for these 16 to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., according to lots. Good countries command $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., with some holders inclined to ask up to 16c. for especially choice lots. Deacons are unchanged at $\$1.07\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1.10$ and $87\frac{1}{2}$ to 90c. and slunks are active at $82\frac{1}{2}$ to 85c. for packer and 50 to 60c. for country take-off. Kips are in fair movement with desirable lots hardly obtainable under 15c. Poorer skins sell proportionately less.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market following a recent fair sized sale of skins of packer takeoff from the Missouri River is some steadier. The packer who sold stock from the river at $\$1.10$ refused the same bid for sheep and lambs here and asks $\$1.15$ for Chicago takeoff stock. Some stock is bringing $\$1$ to $\$1.07\frac{1}{2}$ at the Missouri River being poorer stuff than that included in the recent sale. Receipts of country pelts continue small and comprises chiefly mixed lots. Average country pelts bring around 90c. The market is somewhat affected by the dullness prevailing in wool and pullers are operating more largely for slats than for pulled wool. On this account dry pelts are dull as holders' views are too high to suit the ideas of pullers.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Sales reported yesterday practically cleaned up supplies so that business to-day was nil. Arrivals included about 1,500 Bogotas, 500 odd Port Limon and 736 dry and 678 wet salted Mexicans, the Mexicans being a large tanner's importation.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The demand is slack and the market is somewhat easier nominally, due to declines in the West. The packers uptown are reported to be killing large runs of branded cattle and the branded market is particularly easy. No sales are reported.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The market for straight car lots of State cows remains quotable at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, though a car was offered at this figure, the hides being out of first salt, and was not taken. On the other hand some dealers at nearby points are asking from $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. for their holdings. Small mixed lots of hides are being picked up at 13 to $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat and one large buyer's ideas are not over the outside figure for cows. A large buyer reports a purchase of a car of hides at a Western point at $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. selected delivered at tannery. The same buyer reports a purchase of a small car of country calfskins out of first salt at $\$1.20$, $\$1.60$ and $\$1.85$ selected. The calfskin market remains firm.

HORSEHIDES.—Some outside city fronts are reported to have sold in sample lots at $\$3.60$.

New York Country Hide Market.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

BUTCHER HIDES.—The market has a low tendency. Stock and cow hides have sold from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. less than they have at any time in the past six weeks. Steer hides are slow sellers; buyers throughout the country are reducing their prices. There are small accumulations in butcher hides at present, and unless they are steady sellers there will be more or less accumulations shortly. Steers are quoted at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows and buffs at 13c.; bulls at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is firm and closely picked up; very few accumulations, and buyers are as eager to get the goods as sellers are to sell.

Chicago Country Hide Market.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

BUTCHER HIDES.—There have been a few sales of country cows and buffs at around 14c. selected. Dealers, however, are not anxious sellers, being busy selling old orders. The market has lost the snap it had. Steer hides are quoted at 14c. for No. 1; buffs and cows, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bulls, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer Perfected Poultry Food

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is firm. Numerous sales of country skins are reported. Quotations: Calfskins, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}$ c.; kips, 13 to 14c. selected.

OREGON BARS STARCH IN SAUSAGE.

An order has been issued by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Oregon prohibiting the use of starch of any sort in the manufacture of sausage, because he claims its use permits the absorption of large quantities of water to add to the weight of the product. The starch is called an adulterant. The commissioner kindly permits the use of water, however, as he does not consider that an adulterant. The same order also prohibits the use of preservatives of any sort in sausage, hamburger steak, etc.

KANSAS RULES OUT UNDRAWN FOWL.

The State Board of Health of Kansas at a recent meeting made the following rule applying to cold storage poultry, game and fish: "The sale at retail within the State of Kansas, for human food, of any domestic or wild fowl, game or fish that has been kept in cold storage with the entrails, crops and other offensive parts undrawn is prohibited. The service as food of any such domestic or wild fowl, game or fish is also prohibited."

The rule, according to the Secretary, will be enforced to the letter.

TO EXAMINE IMPORTED MEATS.

The government of the island of Trinidad, W. I., has adopted regulations providing for the inspection by customs officials of all imported food products, and the chemical analysis of samples if necessary. If they are found to be unsound or deleterious to health in any way the entire shipment may be condemned and destroyed, and no compensation given to owners or shippers. Neither does the government offer to pay for samples seized for examination.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 52.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

"All is not sour that smells."—Fish Murray.

That was a regular Happy Family at the Grand Pacific, eh?

John Wall, an old-timer around the Yards, and at one time a partner of Nelson Morris, died last week at the age of 65.

Bart Kennedy, the well-known English writer, says, "Chicago is a paradise for crooks." Strange how these old country writers run to ancient history.

If Doc Wily insists that all butter must be white, even if it has to be bleached, what'll the butter men do to bar oleo? Have a law passed to color it yellow?

Sensational newspaper sleuths didn't know what to make of the open-and-above-board meetings of the packers' association. Sort of took the wind out of their sails.

Sir Tummus Lipton was a guest of Chicago this week, as blarneyful as ever. He made the round of the swell clubs, but at last reports had not sent in his application for membership in the American Meat Packers' Association.

A civil service examination for the position of chief food inspector of Chicago was an-

nounced to be held yesterday by the civil service commission. It was said one "Fish" Murray would be an applicant. Name sounds sort of familiar!

James P. Ward, a graduate of the Cudahy plant at Milwaukee and recently superintendent of the Louisville Packing Company's plant at Louisville, Ky., died at his home there last week of a complication of diseases. He was 52 years of age.

It is now announced that "The Bungle" is going to be dramatized and that Uptown Sinkler has turned actor and will play the part of a Lithuanian packinghouse workman in his own piece. Bookings for the play have been secured in both the Eastern and Western burlesque circuits.

Delegates to the convention of the League of American Municipalities visited the Stock Yards one day last week as the guests of the packers. They took in all the principal features of the big plants, viewed the yards and were dined at the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

"Tom" Murray, the Jackson Boulevard merchant, offers to be one of 1,000 men to give \$1,000 each for the purpose of paying the poor depositors every dollar they lost through the wrecking of the Milwaukee Ave-

nut State Bank. Allowing for Tom's penchant for good advertising, ain't it a good offer?

The field day planned to take place at Libertyville race track last Saturday to raise funds for a summer home for poor city children was postponed because of wet weather, and will be held next Saturday afternoon, October 13. Arthur Meeker and Colonel "Bill" Skinner are proving hustling agents for the show.

Was there any significance in the action of Health Commissioner Whalen in putting a padlock on "Fish" Murray's mouth the day after that sensational newspaper story of rotten bacon in a big local plant? The report was proved to have no foundation, and it was a little awkward for the C. F. I. to have to remove all those condemnation tags. But the padlock order was rubbing it in a little bit, wasn't it?

A NEW SALT CONCERN.

Permanent organization of the Sterling Salt Company has been perfected by the election of the following officers: President, W. H. Hazard, head of F. D. Moulton & Company, general agents of the British Salt Union, and proprietors of the Michigan Salt Works of Maine City, Mich.; vice-president, Edward W. Brown, of Brown & Shaw, formerly agents of the Retsof Mining Company; treasurer, Edwin L. O'Bryan, and secretary, James W. Brice. The additional directors are Vernon H. Brown, general agent of the Cunary Steamship Company; Walter L. Clark, vice-president of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company; Sylvanus J. Macy, president of the Reimersburg Coal & Iron Company, and Paul J. Rainey, of the W. J. Rainey Coal & Coke Company.

The new enterprise, which has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, expects to complete its plant and begin shipping salt on a large scale by January 1. The Sterling Company's works are located at Cuylerville, N. Y., in the Genesee Valley.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on October 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1906. Oct. 1.	1906. Sept. 1.	1905. Oct. 1.	1904. Oct. 1.	1903. Oct. 1.	1902. Oct. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	13,500	18,500	17,500	17,000	11,000	12,500
Other British ports.....	11,000	14,000	9,000	11,000	2,000	1,200
Hamburg.....	32,000	15,000	26,000	20,000	30,000	5,000
Bremen.....	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000	500	500
Berlin.....	4,000	1,500	4,000	4,000	2,000	1,500
Baltic ports.....	12,000	14,000	12,500	11,000	11,500	4,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.	2,000	3,000	1,500	3,000	100	2,500
Antwerp.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,000	1,500
French ports.....	800	1,000	750	1,100	2,000	950
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,000	750	500	500
Total in Europe.....	80,300	71,500	74,750	71,350	60,600	30,150
Afloat for Europe.....	90,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	45,000	35,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	170,300	131,500	139,750	141,350	105,600	65,150
Chicago prime steam.....	55,068	91,303	92,407	71,853	110,938	34,900
Chicago other kinds.....	12,016	23,716	20,443	6,377	8,081	7,885
East St. Louis.....	†2,000	2,500	†2,000	1,400	100
Kansas City.....	9,851	17,787	3,811	5,744	4,315	2,791
Omaha.....	795	3,074	570	1,146	1,072	1,231
New York.....	2,781	5,149	3,374	4,547	5,488	5,911
Milwaukee.....	899	1,327	10,190	7,000	1,894	457
Cedar Rapids.....	*	*	*	*	*	573
South St. Joseph.....	4,391	4,232	1,872	†1,000	5,939	1,047
Total tierces.....	258,101	280,588	274,417	240,417	243,327	120,045

*Not available. †Estimated.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mollers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

ZACHARY T. DAVIS
Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
CHICAGO

Oleo Oil
Oleo Stock
Neutral Lard
Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

PE REPRESENTING

DANIEL LOEB
ROTTERDAM
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

"The Dawn of the New Era"

IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building
and Remodeling on Practi-
cal Sanitary Lines

WILDER & DAVIS

Packing House Specialists

315 Dearborn Street

Chicago, Ill.

MEAT PACKERS' MEETING.

(Concluded from page 32.)

a check to Mr. J. W. Garneau, care of the Laux Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., who is our treasurer. He is going to be a very important figure in this Association, and we have got a good one.

Mr. Bischoff: Mr. President, will it not be well to have the names of the officers and the Executive Committee and their addresses advertised continuously in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, so that everybody will have that information?

The President: Yes, we will do that. That is a very good suggestion.

Mr. Davidson: I would suggest that the treasurer send a notice to the members of their fees and let them know in that way.

The President: The Secretary will do that. Now, gentlemen, is there anything else to come before the meeting?

Mr. Davidson: Wasn't it the sense of the Association to bring up the size of the packages today, and the gross and the net, and also the question of paying for diseased hogs?

The Secretary: That has been left to the committee that goes to Washington.

The President: Yes, that has been left to that committee. If there is no further business, gentlemen, before this body, the hour of adjournment has arrived. I think that we have been in continuous session since yesterday morning, pretty nearly, and I think we have done our work fairly well, and I hope satisfactorily, and I hope that it will meet with the approval of the trade in general. A motion to adjourn would now be in order.

Mr. Agar: Before you adjourn, Mr. President, I would like to meet the Executive Committee after adjournment for a few minutes.

Mr. Heller: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we do now adjourn.

The President: Gentlemen, perhaps before we adjourn, it would be well to have a vote of thanks extended to the hotel company here for the kindly and hospitable manner in which they have treated us, and the courtesies extended to all the members of the Asso-

ciation. A motion to that effect would be in order.

Mr. Krey: I make such a motion, Mr. Chairman.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. It is duly moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the kindnesses and courtesies extended to this Association during our sessions.

The motion unanimously prevailed.

A Member: What is the matter with The National Provisioner?

The President: That is for you to think of now, gentlemen. I am so close to Mr. McCarthy here that if I made that suggestion it would look like a mutual admiration society. (Laughter.) If anybody thinks that THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is worthy of this, such a motion would be in order.

Mr. Roth: I will make a motion to that effect; I think it deserves it.

The President: Yes, sir. Is there a second to Mr. Roth's motion?

Mr. Roth's motion received many seconds.

The President: Gentlemen, it has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to that very excellent trade journal, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and also to its representative, Mr. McCarthy, who has been our guiding light throughout our sessions. Gentlemen, a whole lot of the success that has attended our efforts is due to Mr. McCarthy.

The motion, which was received with applause, was unanimously carried.

The President: Anything further, gentlemen? If not, a motion to adjourn will now be in order.

Mr. Rath: I move that we adjourn.

The President: It has been moved and seconded, gentlemen, that we now adjourn, and before doing so, as Chairman of this meeting and as President of your Association, I wish to return to you my sincere thanks for your kindness and forbearance towards me during the sessions of the Association.

The question was then put on Mr. Rath's motion, and the motion prevailing, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

G. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

HICKORY and MAPLE

SKEWERS

Lowest Prices

Prompt Shipments

Postal Telegraph Building
CHICAGO

MAPLE BUTCHERS' SKEWERS

JOHN M. HART COMPANY
DIRECT REPT. & SUPPLY
OF MEAT PACKERS & BUTCHERS
JOBBER & WHOLESALE
GENERAL OFFICES
CHICAGO

We Have the Price and the Goods
PROMPT SHIPMENT

FOREIGN MEAT REGULATIONS.

(Concluded from page 22.)

under the regulations of the meat inspection law. In Mr. Moody's opinion they fall under the terms of the federal food law and must be regulated by the officials having the enforcement of that statute in charge. Chief Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry has heretofore assumed that authority under amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill giving him power to analyze imported foods.

Attorney General Moody in his opinion holds that the meat inspection law has reference entirely to domestic slaughtering and meat packing establishments, having been passed immediately in response to the message of the President to Congress transmitting the Neill-Keynolds report of the conditions in the Chicago stock yards and packing-houses. The matter of imported meats and meat products, the Attorney General said, was not referred to at all in that amendment, but had been dealt with by Congress in the pure food law, which had been enacted at the same time. The pure food law, he pointed out, specifically prohibits the introduction from any foreign country or the transportation in interstate commerce of impure, adulterated or misbranded articles of food and drink and provides that food should be considered adulterated within the meaning of the act if, among other things, "it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter."

Bargains in machinery and equipments may be picked up by watching page 52.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

HELLER CHEMICAL CO.

Laboratory and Main Office:
212-222 Wayman St.,
CHICAGO

HARRY HELLER
Pres't and Gen'l Manager

97-101 Warren Street,
NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language

The Davidson Commission Co.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO

Brokers in Cottonseed Products

Provisions, Lard, Tallow and Grease
Also Fertilizer Materials of all kinds

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 24.....	30,812	2,407	24,746	53,672
Tuesday, Sept. 25.....	11,973	1,854	16,328	26,012
Wednesday, Sept. 26.....	21,763	2,309	23,055	33,384
Thursday, Sept. 27.....	11,190	963	18,481	14,923
Friday, Sept. 28.....	8,448	381	15,609	9,548
Saturday, Sept. 29.....	222	230	6,541	3,722
Total last week.....	79,409	7,964	106,785	141,261
Previous week.....	70,859	7,307	97,545	118,804
Cor. week 1905.....	72,847	8,446	102,254	167,460
Cor. week 1904.....	83,980	5,398	84,065	126,119

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 24.....	6,489	264	6,025	9,385
Tuesday, Sept. 25.....	5,594	229	2,870	17,107
Wednesday, Sept. 26.....	6,941	286	4,753	17,225
Thursday, Sept. 27.....	8,108	83	3,806	12,920
Friday, Sept. 28.....	6,111	210	3,744	11,181
Saturday, Sept. 29.....	1,279	30	2,082	3,454
Total last week.....	33,422	1,131	23,370	71,272
Previous week.....	27,533	847	20,354	49,413
Cor. week 1905.....	32,069	1,641	19,071	91,303
Cor. week 1904.....	43,601	1,207	16,094	67,040

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	323,090	5,551,917	3,348,340	
Year ago.....	2,410,267	313,078	5,641,440	3,286,060
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending September 29, 1906.....			347,000	
Week previous.....			326,000	
Year ago.....			339,000	
Two years ago.....			294,000	
Total receipts year to date.....			17,378,000	
Two years ago.....			17,248,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Sept. 29, 1906.....	216,500	226,200	313,000	
Week ago.....	214,200	223,400	279,800	
Year ago.....	236,700	238,600	311,200	
Two years ago.....	246,000	223,000	222,800	
Year to Sept. 29, 1906.....	6,112,000	13,464,000	7,077,000	
Same period last year.....	5,909,000	13,020,000	6,809,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending September 29, 1906:				
Armour & Co.....		23,200		
Anglo-American.....		7,300		
Continental.....		3,700		
Swift & Co.....		17,900		
Hammond & Co.....		4,700		
Morris & Co.....		6,200		
Western Packing Co.....		3,400		
S. & S.....		7,500		
Omaha Packing Co.....		7,100		
Roberts & Drake.....		1,200		
Other packers.....		7,200		
Total.....		89,100		
Week ago.....		83,200		
Year ago.....		85,100		
Two years ago.....		73,800		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Sept. 29, 1906.....	\$5.45	\$6.44	\$5.05	\$6.80
Previous week.....	5.55	6.20	5.15	7.00
Year ago.....	5.05	5.42	4.60	6.75
Two years ago.....	5.15	5.94	3.80	5.00
Three years ago.....	4.85	5.80	3.60	5.00

CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$5.75@6.90
Common to good steers.....	4.75@5.75
Inferior to common steers.....	4.40@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.25
Western range steers.....	3.75@5.50
Yearlings good to choice.....	4.50@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.40@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	2.50@4.40
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.25
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00@4.65
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.25
Calves, good to choice.....	8.00@8.25

HOGS.

Pork of sales.....	\$6.30@6.65
Heavy butchers, 240@300 lbs.....	6.00@6.80
Light butchers, 100@220 lbs.....	6.00@6.75
Light bacon, 100@190 lbs.....	6.55@6.77 1/2
Light light, 120@155 lbs.....	6.45@6.60
Heavy shipping, 280@410 lbs.....	6.55@6.75
Heavy packing, 280@410 lbs.....	6.25@6.50
Mixed packing, 200@250 lbs.....	6.30@6.45
Rough heavy grades.....	5.85@6.15
Light mixed, 170@230 lbs.....	6.45@6.65
Poor to best pigs, 60@140 lbs.....	5.25@6.00
Governments, hogs and lards.....	3.75@5.75

SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers.....	\$4.75@5.30
-----------------------------	-------------

PACKERS HAMS BACON SAUSAGE

BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.

"Make your products please the eye, then the customer is sure to buy."

CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER

The World's Best Sausage Binder. Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.

BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

Fair to choice ewes.....	4.50@5.20
Ewes, culls, fair to good.....	3.75@4.10
Bucks and stags.....	3.25@4.25
Fair to good yearlings.....	5.25@6.00
Native lambs.....	6.50@7.70
Feeding lambs.....	5.60@6.60
Feeding wethers.....	4.40@5.00
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Range lambs.....	7.00@7.40
Range yearlings, good to choice.....	5.25@6.00
Breeding ewes.....	4.50@5.40

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	\$8.85	\$8.87	\$8.82	\$8.82
January.....	7.82	7.85	7.82	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.37
January.....	7.12	7.15	7.12	7.15
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	17.00	17.10	16.95	17.00
January.....	13.35	13.40	13.32	13.40

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.83	8.85	8.80	8.82
January.....	7.87	7.87	7.85	7.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
January.....	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.40	13.42	13.42	13.42

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87
January.....	7.87	7.90	7.85	7.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.40	8.40	8.27	8.32
January.....	7.17	7.17	7.12	7.15
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.42	13.45	13.35	13.35

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.87	8.85	8.87	8.92
January.....	7.87	7.90	7.85	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.27	8.27	8.20	8.25
January.....	7.12	7.17	7.12	7.17
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.35	13.42	13.32	13.42

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.92	8.92	8.90	8.92
January.....	7.90	7.92	7.90	7.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.20	8.20	8.07	8.15
January.....	7.17	7.20	7.15	7.20
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.42	13.42	13.37	13.40

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1906.

LARD (per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.95	8.97	8.92	8.95
January.....	7.95	7.97	7.92	7.95
RIBS (boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.12	8.12	8.00	8.00
January.....	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.22
PORK (per bbl.)—				
January.....	13.45	13.52	13.45	13.47

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1906.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10 1/4; 12@14 ave., 9 1/4; 14@16 ave., 9 1/4; 18@20 ave., 9 1/4. Green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6 1/2; 6@8 ave., 6 1/4; 8@10 ave., 6 1/4; 10@12 ave., 6 1/4. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7 1/4; 12@14 ave., 7 1/4. Green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10. No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11 1/4; 12@14 ave., 11 1/4; 14@16 ave., 11 1/4; 18@20 ave., 11 1/4. No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10 3/4; 14@16 ave., 10 3/4. No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12; 18@20 ave., 12; 20@22 ave., 12; 22@24 ave., 11 1/4; 24@26 ave., 11 1/4; 26@28 ave., 11 1/4. No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6 1/2; 6@7 ave., 6 1/2; 6@8 ave., 6 1/4; 7@9 ave., 6 1/4; 8@10 ave., 6 1/4; 10@12 ave., 6 1/4. No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8. S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11 1/4; 8@10 ave., 11 1/4; 10@12 ave., 10 3/4.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12 1/4
Beef Stew.....	5	@6
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@10
Corned Flanks.....	8	@10
Round Steaks.....	10	@12 1/4
Round Roasts.....	10	@12 1/4
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@10
Rollad Roast.....	10	@12 1/4

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	16
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11 1/4
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	15
Pork Chops.....	15
Pork Tenders.....	25
Pork Butts.....	11
Shank Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	8
Leaf Lard.....	11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12 1/4
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	9
Shoulders.....	10
Outlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3 1/4
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 1/4	@ 2 1/4
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	@ 12
Turkeys.....	@ 15
Fowls.....	@ 11
Roosters.....	@ 7 1/2
Ducks.....	@ 11
Geese.....	@ 9

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Chickens.....	11 @ 12
Ducks.....	10 @ 12
Geese.....	8 @ 10

Veal.

Choice.....	9 @ 10
Good.....	7 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Medium.....	6 @ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	5 @ 6
Coarse, small.....	4 @ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 13 1/2
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 11
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6
Loins, No. 1.....	@ 17 1/2
Loins, No. 2.....	@ 14 1/4
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 13
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7 1/4
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 4 1/4
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 2 1/4
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 2 1/4

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@ 26 1/2
Creamery Extras.....	@ 25 1/2
Creamery Firsts.....	@ 22 1/2
Creamery Seconds.....	@ 20
Dairies, Choice.....	@ 20 1/4
Dairies, Firsts.....	@ 19 1/2
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@ 16 1/4
Renovated.....	@ 20

Eggs.

Extras.....	@ 24 1/2
Prime Firsts.....	@ 22
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@ 18 1/2
Firsts.....	@ 20 1/2

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Native Cows	6 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Heifers, Good	7 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Heifers, Medium	7 @ 5 1/2
Hind Quarters	2c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	2c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 @ 3 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 15 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	13 @ 15 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	13 @ 15 1/2
Strip Loins	8 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	9 @ 9
Rolls	9 @ 9
Rump Butts	9 @ 9
Trimnings	9 @ 9
Shank	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	9 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	8 @ 8
Hanging Tenderloins	13 @ 13
Flank Steak	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.	
Livers	9 @ 3
Hearts	9 @ 2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	12 @ 12
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	2 @ 4
Kidneys, each	2 @ 3
Brains	2 @ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	8 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	12 @ 13
Medium Racks	10 @ 7
Good Racks	10 @ 9

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	2 @ 3
Sweetbreads	20 @ 40
Plucks	20 @ 25
Heads, each	6 @ 8

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	9 @ 10
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	13 @ 14
Saddles, Caul	13 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	10 @ 11
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	9 @ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	2 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 11
Good Saddles	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 @ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 13
Sheep Tongues, each	2 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	2 @ 3

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	13 @ 13 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	23 @ 23
Spare Ribs	7 @ 7 1/2
Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	5 @ 5 1/2
Trimnings	7 @ 7 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	3 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	2 @ 2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	2 @ 2
Silp Bones	5 @ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	3 @ 3
Backfat	8 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 @ 12
Culas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	12 @ 12
Shoulders	2 @ 2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	7 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Ham	8 @ 8 1/2
Prepared Ham	9 @ 9 1/2
New England Ham	12 @ 12
Berliner Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oxford Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	7 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	7 @ 7 1/2
Veal Ham	— @ —
Farm Sausage	13 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 @ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	8 @ 8 1/2
Special-Prepared Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 @ 7
Ham Bologna	10 @ 10
Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry.	10 @ 10
German Salami, New Dry	— @ —
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C. New	— @ —
Italian Salami, New	— @ —
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13
Capsicola	15 @ 15

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50 @ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30 @ 4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75 @ 6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	80.00 @ 80.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35 @ 2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75 @ 17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25 @ 2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
4 oz. jars, 1/4 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2.5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb. @ 1.75

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	\$9.00 @ 9.00
Plate Beef	8.00 @ 8.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.00 @ 8.00
Plate Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	8.50 @ 8.50
Mess Pork	16.00 @ 16.00
Clear Fat Backs	16.25 @ 16.25
Family Back Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Bean Pork	12.75 @ 12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle, rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compounds	@ 7 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tea.
Half barrels	1/2 c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 47

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 11
----------------------------	---------

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8
Short Cuts	@ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	13 @ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 @ 14 1/2
Culas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 13 1/2
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 ave.	@ 13
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 13
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 13 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 19
Smoked Hams	@ 20
Balled Picnic Hams	@ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 15
Hog middies, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, per set	@ 13
Hog bungs, large medium	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Imported narrow sheep casings	@ 46
Beef wassands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 19
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.47 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.40
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.27 1/2 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	85.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	85.00 @ 85.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.92
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.55
Neutral	@ 10 1/2
Compound	@ 6.50
Leaf	@ 9

STEARINES.

Prime oil	@ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 9
Mutton	@ 9 1/2
Tallow	6 @ 6 1/2
Grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	48 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 42
No. 2 lard oil	35 @ 38
Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 62
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	52 @ 53
Corn oil	@ 9.85

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 6
Choice Country	5 @ 5 1/2
Packers' Prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone	4 1/2 @ 5
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 32
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 36
Soap, bbis., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbis., reg., 50% F. A.	1 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.85 @ 1.87 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.02 1/2 @ 1.06
Barrels, oak	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ 2.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Casting, salt, bbis., 250 lbs., 21 @ 21 1/2	@ 1.25

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
Chicago
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@56.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@ 5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@ 4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@ 4.05
Holls and dry cows.....	1.00@ 3.85
Good to choice native steers one year ago	4.70@ 5.30

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.75@90.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lb. 7.50@ 8.50	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs 5.25@ 7.25	
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.00
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs. 3.25@ 3.75	
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs... 2.75@ 3.25	

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.\$7.50@8.00	
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs. 6.00@ 7.25	
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs... 3.50@ 4.75	
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.15@7.20
Hogs, medium.....	7.00@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20@ 7.30
Pigs.....	7.25@ 7.40
Roughs.....	6.15@ 6.30

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 9%
Choice native, light.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2 @ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@ 9%
Choice, native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice helters.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair helters.....	@ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 1/4
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15 @ 15 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10-11 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7-9 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14 1/2-16 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11 1/2-13 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8-9 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 6 1/2-7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6-6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 4 1/2-5 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 6-6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 5 1/2-6 c. per lb.	
--	--

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Western, calves, prime, per lb.....	9 @10
Western calves, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	11 @12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@10
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @14
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @14
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @14 1/2

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/2 @14
Dried beef sets.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 1/2 @18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @12

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Heart, beef.....	8 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12 @12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	18
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	10	17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13 1/2	16 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	16 1/2	19 1/2
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.18
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
Branded skins.....	.11

Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.05
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICEED.

Turkeys—Average lots.....	13 @14
Old, poor to medium.....	11 @13
Chickens, Spring—4 lbs. per pair and under—Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	19 @21
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	16 @18
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	15 @17
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	13 @14
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	15 @15
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	13 @15
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Western, scalded, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	13 1/2 @14
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@14 1/2
Southern and Southwest'n, inferior grades.....	10 @13 1/2
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@3.25
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.50
Squabs, prime white, 6@8 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	@ 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	@14
Fowls, per lb.....	@14
Roosters, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, per pair.....	@20
Geese, per pair.....	@1.80
Live pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.. 2.72 1/2 @ 2.75	
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 3.00
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.35 @10.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75 @ .19
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.45 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .46

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Oct. 3.

CATTLE.—The daily arrivals thus far this week of native cattle were: Monday, 24,866; Tuesday, 7,389; Wednesday, estimated 21,000, including 15,500 rangers, against 18,000 a week ago and 25,000 a year ago. The \$7 mark was reached Monday and again to-day. The shipping and export demand has been good this week and there has been a strong inquiry for cattle selling at \$5.50@6.40. Above the latter price the demand was limited, although there were enough orders for fancy cattle to push the top up to the highest point since last December. Reports from the ranges indicate lighter receipts and the future outlook in the market for native beef steers is certainly encouraging. Very little Western beef has gone into cold storage and it begins to look as if the beef cattle market would be a hand-to-mouth affair the same as has prevailed in the hog and sheep markets for some time past. There is no evidence of an accumulation of a supply of dressed beef at any of the slaughtering centres. Conservatively bought feeders skillfully handled in the feed lots should show satisfactory profits from feeding the new crop of corn.

HOGS.—Monday 31,119 hogs arrived. This was slightly more than was generally anticipated. The market opened slowly, salesmen endeavoring to obtain higher figures which the buyers appeared reluctant to give. Sales were made on a basis of strong to 5c. higher than closing prices of last week, shippers and speculators being principal buyers of those hogs which sold at better than steady figures. There was an inclination towards weakness at the winding up of the day's trading. Tuesday's receipts of 14,780 was several thousand below all expectations. The quality was unusually good for Tuesday, but there seemed to be a scarcity of choice mediums and heavy hogs suitable for Eastern shipments. Such kinds sold fully 5c. higher. The supply of light and under-weight mixed was quite liberal. Sales of such grades were barely steady and there was a weak feeling in the light hog trade all day. Mixed and heavy packing hogs sold with more activity and prices seemed strong to 5c. higher than Monday's closing market. To-day (Wednesday) a very moderate run of 22,000 has appeared. Salesmen were strong in their views this morning. Speculators bought some good to choice mixed grades at prices appearing strong to 5c. higher, but the shipping demand was very light and our local operators refused to pay any advance, which produced a slow market at generally steady prices as compared with the best time Tuesday. The supply of desirable hogs was closely bought up. We notice that pigs and under-weight light hogs are coming more freely and advise caution in purchasing these grades. During the next thirty days there will be more of this kind marketed than the trade can stand and they will sell at considerable discount. We anticipate only a moderate supply of good, strong weight hogs and prospects for such kinds seem quite favorable. Choice hogs, 200 to 300 lbs., will undoubtedly sell at top quotations for some time to come. Quotations: Selected butchers, 190@240 lbs., \$6.70@6.85; heavy butchers, 250@300 lbs., \$6.70@6.80; choice heavy, 300 lbs. and upward, \$6.50@6.65; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.60@6.70; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.50@6.65; mixed packers, 240@280 lbs., \$6.35@6.55; heavy packers, 300@400 lbs., \$6.20@6.40; rough packers in small lots, \$5.75@6.00; stags, \$5.00@5.50; boars, \$3.75@4.25; pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.50@5.75; pigs, 100@130 lbs., \$6.00@6.30.

SHEEP.—To-day's receipts of 42,000 ran largely to lambs, of which a very large percentage were in the feeder class; 135,200 for first half of the week gave buyers of all classes reason to pound the market for lower

prices. Mutton grades of sheep, yearlings and lambs sold 10@15c. lower to-day than close of last week, while feeding wethers and yearlings have held their own, but feeding lambs now show a decline of 40c. as compared with high time of the season. Quotations: Native wethers, \$5.25@5.40; range wethers, \$5.00@5.40; feeding wethers, \$4.85@5.10; good to fancy ewes, \$4.75@5.15; fair to medium, \$4.25@4.60; aged or heavy ewes, \$4.00@4.75; breeding ewes, \$4.75@5.75; feeding ewes, \$4.00@4.50; yearling wethers, \$5.75@6.15, and feeding yearlings, \$5.50@5.65; native lambs, good to prime, \$6.40@7.50; inferior to fair, \$4.50@6.00; range lambs, good to prime, \$6.75@7.35; feeding lambs, \$5.75@6.40.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Oct. 5.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 68,200; last week, 75,500; same week last year, 83,000. Reduced receipts followed the unsatisfactory conditions last week, allowing the market to recuperate steadily since last Thursday. Beef steers, 10@15c. higher, to \$6.40; fed branded steers, \$6.15; fair to good dry lot steers, \$5.25@5.90; grass steers, \$3.50@5, including Panhandles and Colorados. Cows and heifers are a shade higher than the middle of last week; heifers, \$3@4; occasional sales upwards of \$5; cows, \$2.40@3.25; top, \$4; bulls, \$2.10@3. Veals firm, \$5.50@6.75; calves, over 200 lbs., \$3@4.50. Quarantine steers, 10@15c. higher; quality common, except a few bunches; top, \$3.85; bulk, \$2.90@3.40; cows, \$2.30@2.70. Stockers and feeders active; 15@25c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 36,000; last week, 35,600; same week last year, 46,000. The feature was the closing up of the gap between different weights; bulk of sales now within 10c. limit; market 5@10c. above a week ago; top, \$6.55; bulk of sales, \$6.45@6.52. Pigs generally sell without sorting from loads. New system of government inspection causing some confusion; packers refuse to pay over \$4 for smelly stags, fearing condemnation at plants.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 44,100; last week, 49,600; same week last year, 31,100. Trade has been active and markets firm; prices 10c. higher than a week ago on both sheep and lambs; quality not extra good; receipts 90 per cent. Westerns. Best lambs, \$6.75@7.35; wethers, \$5@5.40; yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; ewes, \$4.60@5; feeding stock and breeding ewes firm.

HIDES are weak; gren salted around 13c.; side brands, 11½@13c.; bulls and stags, 10½c.; glue, 8c.; uncured, 2c. less; dry sheep pelts, 16½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	780	52	
Armour	8,388	8,865	5,556
Cudahy	5,793	4,932	2,557
Fowler	1,480		1,502
Morris	5,632	5,661	4,248
Ruddy	1,394		
Schwarzschild	5,109	6,437	3,962
Swift	7,085	7,474	5,324

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Oct. 2, 1906.

Cattle receipts last week were some 4,000 heavier than for the week previous and there was a general decline in values all along the line. Dry lot beefs held up fairly well owing to their scarcity, but Western rangers went off about 10@15c. and there was a decline of 15@25c. in cows and heifers. The market is all right for desirable stuff of all kinds, but the raft of common stuff makes a mean market for anything of this kind. This week there has been a heavy run of

cattle, but the market has held firm for beef steers and choice corn beds brought \$6.25 to-day with choice rangers at \$5.25. It takes choice cows to bring over \$3.50 and the bulk of the cows are selling around \$2.75@3.25. There has been quite a little activity in feeders. Desirable grades are selling very high, up around \$4.60@5.20, but the medium and common grades are if anything a shade lower than last week. September cattle receipts were 12,000 less than a year ago and the indications are that there will be a further decrease this month.

Hogs are not coming in very freely at present and the market has taken a strong upturn, prices being about 10@15c. higher than last week. Both packers and shippers are still favoring the lighter grades, but good heavy loads are selling well up in the list with rough packers at the bottom. There is a good healthy undertone to the trade and the bulk of the offerings are selling well in line with Eastern markets. To-day there were only about 4,500 hogs here and the market was steady to stronger. Tops brought \$6.40 and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.20@6.30. On last Tuesday the top was \$6.40 and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.05@6.25.

Sheep receipts for September broke all previous records. There were about 100,000 here last week and the month's run was 332,143 head. Prices have been working lower, although the packers and feeder buyers are taking them about as fast as they arrive. Values are in the neighborhood of 15@25c. lower than last week all around. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$6.80@7; fair to good lambs, \$6.60@6.80; good to choice yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5@5.25; good to choice ewes, \$4.50@4.85. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$5.50@6.70; yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.10; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; breeding ewes, \$5@5.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 2.

Receipts of cattle are continuing to run liberal, but supplies are largely made up of Westerns. The market for natives does not show any particular change compared with the close of last week. In fact there are hardly enough well-finished natives coming to establish a market criterion, but the few coming have sold readily at fully steady prices, ranging at \$4.75@5.60 for the ordinary to fairly good grades of light and handy weights that have been here. There has been an entire absence of anything on the choice order. Westerns have been selling weak to 10c. lower than the close of last week, at \$4.60 for the top, but with the bulk made up of the lightweight Southwesterns that sell between \$3.50@3.75. All kinds of cow and heifer stock is in good demand at unchanged prices, with very nice little 700 pound native heifers selling to-day at \$4.25. Calves are weak to 25c. lower. All stockers and feeders except right good kinds of fleshy natives are 10@15c. lower than last week, and supplies on hand are very large.

There has been a further reduction in the general supplies of hogs and values have had a slight upward turn, but dealers, as a rule, considered slight advances as only temporary as it is the season of the year when they naturally expect packers to commence to bear values with the view of getting them on as low a level as possible before the commencement of the winter packing season. Prices to-day ranged from \$6.25@6.55, with the bulk selling at \$6.30@6.50. Demand was

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

**Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer**

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

keen for those on sale. Quality was only fair, and packers are discriminating against the light trashy offerings that give evidence of sickness. Pigs are in poor supply and nominal demand at \$5@5.50 for good to choice.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been light at this point this week. The demand is comparatively good for all classes of killers, sheep holding about steady at last week's prices, while lambs show a little strength, choice kinds to-day selling up to \$7.35. Feeders have been in large supply and demand is slow at weaker prices.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 1, 1906.

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,902	—	1,174	13,015	13,216
Sixth street	1,423	50	3,423	12,624	—
Fortth street	—	—	—	—	16,451
Lelish Valley	5,355	—	—	—	—
Weshawken	1,311	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	62	58	34	3,650
Totals	12,281	112	4,655	25,673	33,317
Totals last week	11,218	124	5,352	36,019	26,825

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

Firm and steamship—	Live cattle	Live sheep	Qrs. of beef
Schwartzschild & Sals, Victorian....	480	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Minnetonka....	480	—	1,960
Schwartzschild & S., St. Andrew....	350	—	1,250
J. Shamberg & Son, Victorian....	472	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, St. Andrew....	200	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnetonka....	480	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Martello....	100	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Victorian....	—	—	2,750
Morris Beef Co., Baltic....	—	—	2,500
Swift Beef Co., Baltic....	—	—	1,600
Armour & Co., St. Louis....	—	—	2,400
Cudahy Packing Co., Lincoln....	—	—	1,100
Miscellaneous	61	29	—
Total exports	2,623	29	13,580
Total exports last week	1,910	—	13,290

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Exports from:	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Qrs. of Beef
New York	2,623	29	13,580
Boston	2,872	212	10,980
Philadelphia	—	—	960
Portland	708	206	—
Montreal	3,341	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,560	—	9,350
Liverpool	3,457	508	10,150
Glasgow	1,139	—	—
Bristol	591	—	—
Manchester	1,085	—	—
Antwerp	150	—	—
Hull	102	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies....	61	—	—
Totals to all ports	10,144	528	25,500
Totals to all ports last week	11,588	1,617	24,840

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 29:

CATTLE.

Chicago	45,989
Omaha	24,921
Kansas City	37,246
St. Joseph	14,036
Sioux City	3,108
Wichita	144
New York and Jersey City	9,770
Fort Worth	10,240
Detroit	1,112

HOGS.

Chicago	83,415
Omaha	24,921
Kansas City	30,798
St. Joseph	23,141
Cudahy	4,858
Sioux City	13,852
Ottumwa	11,501
Cedar Rapids	5,082
Wichita	2,690
Indianapolis	18,020
New York and Jersey City	33,317
Fort Worth	8,734
Detroit	6,131

SHEEP.

Chicago	60,980
Omaha	19,639
Kansas City	27,626
St. Joseph	23,816
Cudahy	333
Sioux City	412
Wichita	11
New York and Jersey City	25,653
Fort Worth	954
Detroit	2,531

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.20; city steam, \$8.75@8.87½; refined Continent, tes., \$9.45; do., South America, tes., \$10.25; kegs, \$11.25. Compound, \$7.25.

HOG MARKETS OCT. 5.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 11,000; slow; steady; \$6.05@6.85.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$6.35@6.52½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; steady to easy; \$6.10@6.40.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$6.20@6.85.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$6.65@6.95.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 4,250; 5@10c. higher; \$6.60@7.05.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 21 cars; steady; \$6.90@6.95.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 66s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 39s.; hams, short clear, 62s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 53s. 6d.; short ribs, 53s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 54s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 54s.; backs, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 59s. 6d. Tallow, 27s. 3d. Turpentine, 48s. 9d. Rosin, common, 10s. 3d. Cheese, white, 61s.; do., colored, 62s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 45¼ marks; prime Western lard, tes., spot, 45s. 6d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 46s. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 3d. Refined petroleum (London), 67-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, October and November, 41s.; Calcutta, 41s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 19s. 6d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

A good steady trade is being done in Europe in oleo oil at unchanged prices, with the stocks on the other side rather light. Butter in Europe high, butterine business good and the outlook is for a steady oleo market for some time to come. The new inspection law which took effect this week may curtail materially the production of the lower grades of oleo oil. As regards neutral lard the production at present is very light and as a result prices continue very dear and above the value of oleo oil. As regards cotton oil, that article has advanced locally considerably during the week through reports from the South that the crops have been damaged by storm.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The products markets opened somewhat better, with increased cash demands and moderate hog receipts.

Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market opened about ½c. higher in sympathy with the strength developing in the cotton market, and, as well, from further reports from the South of poor seed supplies, both as to quality and quantity, on offer, and indisposition to sell crude oil. Early "call" prices: October at 38@38½c.; November at 35½@35¾c.; December at 34¾@35c.; January at 34¼@34½c.; March at 33¾@34c.; May at 34@34½c. Sales on "call": 200 November 35½c.; 200 December 34½c.; 200 do. 34¾c.; 300 January 34½c.; 400 March 34c.; 100 May 34½c. Immediately after first "call" sales 300 November 35¼@36c.; 300 May 34½c.; 200 December 34½c.; January offered at 34¼c.

Tallow.

Firm, as in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady at 9¼c. in New York.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1.—The ammoniate market during September was quiet. The volume of business for either prompt or future was small. Stocks of all material were in liberal supply, but confident of their ability to market their holdings later at prices 2½ to 5 cents per unit higher for each later month, the producers quoted on this basis and would consider no concessions except for immediate shipment.

At the close the market is strong and we note an increasing inquiry from the South. We quote:

Ground tankage, 6½ and 25, \$18.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 12 and 12 prompt, \$2.40 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 12 and 120 ct. November, \$2.48 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15 prompt, \$2.40 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 150 ct. January, \$2.50 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 10 and 200 ct., \$2.30 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Missouri River; ground blood, prompt, \$2.47½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, November-January, \$2.52½@2.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of soda: October, 95 per cent., \$2.50; 96 per cent., \$2.55. October to December, inclusive, 1906, 95 per cent., \$2.25½; 96 per cent., \$2.57½. January to March, inclusive, 1907, 95 per cent., \$2.52½; 96 per cent., \$2.57½. January to June, inclusive, 1907, 95 per cent., \$2.50; 96 per cent., \$2.55. July to December, inclusive, 1907, 95 per cent., \$2.42½; 96 per cent., \$2.47½. Entire year 1907, 95 per cent., \$2.45; 96 per cent., \$2.52½.

Sulphate of ammonia.—Cables to-day quote October, 1906, to November, 1907, inclusive, \$3.07½ to \$3.10 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	7,000	4,000
Kansas City	200	3,000	—
South Omaha	200	4,500	2,000

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Chicago	23,000	30,000	42,000
Kansas City	22,000	5,000	10,000
South Omaha	7,000	2,900	30,000

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1906.

Chicago	7,000	14,000	20,000
Kansas City	15,000	9,000	10,000
South Omaha	7,500	5,000	31,000

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1906.

Chicago	22,000	22,000	35,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	8,000
South Omaha	5,000	6,000	22,000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

Chicago	5,500	16,000	22,000
Kansas City	6,000	5,000	5,000
South Omaha	3,000	5,000	22,000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1906.

Chicago	3,500	11,000	11,000
Kansas City	2,500	4,000	3,000
Omaha	2,000	7,500	5,000

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN
BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

Retail Section

MEAT LAW EXEMPTS RETAILERS.

As should be well known by every retail butcher in the country by now, the new federal meat inspection law which went into effect on Monday last exempts retail butchers from its provisions. They are not required to have government inspection for the meats they handle, but if they have any customers in another state, or buy goods from another state, they must have exemption for the goods they ship and inspection or exemption for the goods they buy. They must apply to Washington for an exemption certificate before they can ship meats out of the state. If they buy city-killed meats from another state, they must see that such meats are stamped. If they buy country-dressed meats, they must see that they are accompanied by an exemption certificate. Otherwise the butcher is liable not only to seizure of his goods, but also to prosecution under the penalty clauses of the law.

Repetition of this information would seem unnecessary, since The National Provisioner has so many times called the attention of retailers to it. Yet it is a fact that last Monday, when the law went into effect, less than 300 retailers in the whole country doing an interstate business had applied for exemption. It was evident that the majority of butchers and dealers who have customers across a state line had not "tumbled to the fact" that the law affected them. In the present state of confusion and an inadequate inspection force it is unlikely that butchers will be much bothered, but it is by far the safer plan to comply with the law and thus escape danger of trouble.

RETAIL BUTCHERS AS PACKERS.

Retail butchers of St. Louis, Mo., who held stock in the St. Louis Union Packing Company are said to be in a very bad humor over the sale of that concern recently to the Morris interests. Or rather, they are not sore over the sale, but over what they realized on their stock. It is said their returns on the investment were about 10 per cent. of the money they put in. The concern had

been run at a loss for some time, and the sale of the property to the Morris interests was recognized as the best way out of the difficulty. But the butchers, who were induced by "independent" packing plant promoters to put up their savings for the conduct of a plant which should run the big packers out of business, are not feeling very cheerful over the outcome of the enterprise. The worst of it is that they were twice "stung" by the same schemers. The chances are that St. Louis meat men will let abattoir enterprises severely alone after this.

BUTCHERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE.

The retail butchers of Ohio who are members of the Ohio Retail Grocers' & Butchers' Association are participating in a scheme of mutual insurance which promises to prove successful, according to reports. The mutual association organized has secured enough applications for insurance to start business, and is only waiting to collect a small balance of premiums necessary to bring the amount up to \$10,000, the amount of paid-in premiums required by law before a company can start business in that State. This association has done a great deal for the protection of retail interests in the State within the last year, and the formation of this mutual insurance company promises to be one of its best moves.

ENTERPRISING LOT OF BUTCHERS.

The Wilmington, Del., Butchers' Association lately entertained the members of the trade from a neighboring city in elaborate style and at much expense. Not content with that evidence of enterprise and generosity, they are now planning to participate in a big Hallowe'en parade to be held in Wilmington, and will have 200 uniformed members in line.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of A. Keeler at Severn, Ont.

Greenbaum & Lazarus have opened a new meat market at Asbury Park, N.J.

E. H. Wollstein will engage in the grocery and meat business at Houghton, Mich.

The death is reported of William N. Hawk, a well known meat man at Easton, Pa.

John Cox has opened a new meat market at Laurel, Ind.

Benson & Latham have purchased the meat and fish business of J. E. Norton & Son at Guilford, Conn.

Charles P. Ward has sold his meat market at Barker, N. Y., to Thomas Jesson.

Knecht Bros. are building a new meat market at South Allentown, Pa.

Elker & Walk will open a new meat market at Chambersburg, Pa.

Victor Monsen, a butcher at Duluth, Minn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy giving his liabilities as \$1,939.10.

Noonan & Stapher have succeeded to the meat market of Sweeney & Noonan at New Hampton, Ia.

H. Heberer has sold his butcher shop at Long Pine, Neb., to L. A. Robinson.

Callogan & Franklin have opened a new meat market at Rippey, Ia.

William Johns has sold out his meat business at Leavenworth, Kas., to Searles Bros.

Harry Pattison has opened a new meat market at Gering, Neb.

R. H. Wetherby has sold his meat market at Bismarck, Wash., to Nicholas & LaFurgey.

P. Wilson has opened a new butcher shop at St. Anthony, Ida.

C. W. Blackwell has recently engaged in the meat business at Lardo, Ida.

A. M. Strangle has purchased the business of the Hopkins Meat Company at Blackfort, Ida.

The Idaho Meat Company has sold its business at Caldwell, Ida., to Sanford & Ware.

J. A. Russell has succeeded to the meat business of Grandy & Russell at LaGrande, Ore.

Farrer & Haynes have sold out their meat

Talks by the Manager-No. 20



other knife manufacturers use, but found it wouldn't do.

For S & S KNIVES we wanted something better, so our experts worked out a special formula steel.

Every knife is tempered in oil, by our special process, so that I can guarantee you a knife that has no hard spots or soft spots. You can keep it on the metal instead of on the steel.

(Signed)

THE MANAGER,

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.,

Detroit, U. S. A.

Here's a picture of our No. 1 skinning knife. Comes with nicely finished beech handles, and you can see for yourself that the shape and style are strictly up-to-date. But the blade—that's the real part of the knife. It's made like all S & S KNIVES from our special formula steel. We tried ordinary crucible steel, shear and double shear steel, such as

business at Green River, Utah, to Warner & Burnett.

Gaston & Jones have purchased the meat market of J. D. Short at Rainier, Ore.

V. Meeks has engaged in the meat business at Sherwood, Ore.

The Whitefish Meat Company has recently engaged in business at Whitefish, Mont.

Fred Heidel has purchased the butcher shop of J. D. Housley at Hillsboro, Ore.

P. Ehrmantraut has succeeded to the meat business of Ehrmantraut & Eaton at Bellingham, Wash.

Aldridge & Richardson have opened a new butcher shop at Irby, Wash.

P. S. Casey has purchased the meat market of Christopher & Vermulen at Seattle, Wash.

John Stroall has opened a new meat market at Verdigrée, Neb.

W. D. Freeman has purchased the meat market of J. W. Mitchell at Hoxie, Kas.

H. N. Cornell has sold his meat market at North Branch, Kas., to Mrs. C. Cornell.

D. Parry has purchased the meat market of A. R. Smith & Company at Garland, Utah.

W. A. King has purchased the meat market of F. M. King & Son at Cleveland, Okla.

Fred Bailey has sold his meat business at Stratton, Neb., to W. B. Ratcliff.

Stanton & Hasson have succeeded to the meat market of Stanton, Milo & Son at College Springs, Ia.

Peter Druger has sold his meat market at Hospers, Ia., to A. J. Wierda.

Sam Emmert has purchased the meat market of M. S. Jones at Joplin, Mo.

Hart & Spears have been succeeded in the meat business at Kansas City, Mo., by J. H. Spears.

J. A. Trim has purchased the meat business of L. Stickel at Sarcoux, Mo.

Burt & Son have purchased the butcher shop of W. W. Sankey at Stamford, Neb.

Henderson & McCauley have sold their meat business at Weeping Water, Neb., to F. H. Peck.

R. B. Holmes has purchased the meat market of the Marcus Meat Company at Marcus, Ia.

W. L. Keller has sold his meat market at Kearney, Neb., to J. Muchie.

C. A. Klint has purchased the meat business of E. H. Hewins at Topeka, Kas.

F. J. Glynn has purchased the butcher shop of S. D. Cochran at Springfield, Mo.

Logan & Winebrenner have purchased the meat market of Grocock & Hoffman at Albion, Ind.

The meat firm of Petrie Brothers at Logansport, Ind., has been dissolved. John Petrie will continue the business.

The Interstate Packing and Provision Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by N. J. L. Ryder, Medford, Mass.; F. A. Burgess, Boston, and F. S. Snyder, Winchester, Mass.

The J. H. Dalton & Son Company, of Portland, Me., has been incorporated to deal in groceries and provisions by M. E. Williams, E. F. Atwood and L. Carleton.

Courtney & Company have moved their meat and grocery market to their new quarters at Seventeenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, Neb.

INDIANA BUTCHERS TO ORGANIZE.

The Master Butchers' Association of Fort Wayne, Ind., will hold a meeting and banquet this evening, to which it has invited master butchers from all over the state. The chief topic of discussion will be the formation of a state association, in affiliation with the national organization. The Fort Wayne association had several delegates to the recent convention at Milwaukee, and they returned full of enthusiasm.

READING BUTCHERS' BARBECUE.

The butchers association of Reading, Pa., had a big barbecue and ox-roast last week, which was attended by over 3,000 people. A feature was the carcass-dressing contest. John F. Forney won the lamb contest by killing and dressing the animal in 5 minutes 36 seconds. The calf contest went to George Shalters in 6 minutes 29 seconds.

BUTCHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

William Ripley, a butcher of West Rockport, Me., shot and killed himself by his wife's grave in a Rockland cemetery one day last week. He was only 26 years of age, and had lost his wife only a few months ago. He had sold his retail meat business after her death, and it is supposed grief at losing her caused him to become temporarily insane.

EFFECT OF THE MEAT SLANDERS.

In discussing the remarkable falling off in exports of American canned beef as a result of the agitation of last spring, R. P. Fales, managing editor of the Chicago Live Stock Report, who has lately returned from a trip abroad, says:

"Here is a concrete illustration of the power of the press. Last summer's campaign of slander and abuse directed against our packinghouse products is too fresh in memory to need reviewing. Had these attacks been read only in this country, where the statements made by yellow newspapers are estimated somewhere near their true value, which in most cases is about 100 below

DIVINE'S GENUINE RED DEVIL WATER MOTOR



GUARANTEED TO
Wash Bottles, Run
Cooling Fans, Polish
Silverware, Sharpen
Cutlery and many other
uses.

The only perfect Faucet Water Motor made.

PRICE—Including Emery,
Polishing and
Pulley Wheels, Faucet
Connection, Cake Silver Polish **\$4.00**
or **\$3.50** and this "ad." will
get a Motor complete

Bottle Washing Attachment - \$.50
Fan and Guard - - - - 3.50

Write for Free Booklet and Trade Discount

DIVINE WATER MOTOR CO.
108-110 Duane Street New York

par, comparatively little damage would have been done, but the reports were widely copied abroad, and the result is shown by the figures.

"The writer spent most of July and August in Europe, and in traveling about, especially in England, was struck with the almost universal credulity with which the newspaper reports of unsanitary conditions in Chicago packinghouses had been received and with the widespread unpopularity of American canned meats. The packers' London representatives stated that the demand for canned meats had fallen to practically nothing. The reason was plainly revealed by remarks made by more than one English housewife to the effect that she had 'stopped using tinned meats.' When several million people simultaneously 'stop using' a given commodity something is bound to happen.

"On the steamer coming home the luncheon menu contained an item which under the circumstances was rather significant. It read 'London pressed beef.' It is more than likely that this London beef originated at Chicago, but in the state of British public opinion existing at that time a rose by any other name would not smell as sweet at least canned beef under a Chicago label would not prove as palatable.

"That an important branch of our export meat trade should have been so needlessly assassinated is of course a matter of keen regret, but it will not have been altogether in vain if from it president, press and people learn the lesson that it is easier to tear down than to build up, and that in cases of this kind it is well to apply Davy Crockett's rule, 'Be sure you are right and then go ahead.' It is almost unnecessary to say that no one at all qualified to express an opinion now believes that conditions even in isolated instances were sufficiently bad to warrant the attacks made upon the packers and their products, while in very many cases the charges were absolutely without foundation. With the rigid system of inspection now in effect and with governmental guarantee of the purity and wholesomeness of the contents of every can and package bearing the inspection label our British friends need not fear to buy and eat, and as with a certain popular and widely advertised confection they will find that 'the more you eat the more you want.'"

R. I. P. Van Winkle Grease Proof Paper

is the IDEAL WRAPPER FOR HAMS, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGES or any kind of smoked meats, smoked fish or cheese. It contains no paraffine, no greases of any kind, no coating. It is an ABSOLUTELY CLEAN AND SANITARY GREASE PROOF WRAPPER. It is used by the largest and most up to date packers.

—WRITE US FOR SAMPLES—

HARTFORD CITY PAPER COMPANY
HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA SOLE MANUFACTURERS

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Otto Smith has purchased Henry Volpe's market on 52nd street, near Eighth avenue.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York city for the week ending September 29 averaged 6.88 cents per pound.

W. Friedman, who was formerly a buyer for L. Oppenheimer, has opened a new shop at 102nd street and Columbus avenue.

M. Stern, of the Oriental market, 59th street, near Madison avenue, has bought the Crown market on Madison avenue near 86th street.

Vice President Edward F. Swift of Swift & Company was a visitor to New York for a short time this week. He came in from Chicago one day and returned the next.

A. Andre formally opens his handsome new market at 114th street and Eighth avenue this evening, and it is expected to be a big event in that neighborhood, which already possesses so many fine markets.

General Eastern Manager W. H. Noyes of Swift & Company has returned from a motor tour through New England and is spending the remainder of a well-earned vacation rusticated at his New Jersey country place.

With the approach of the season for handling game, the game questions which vexed the trade last winter are likely to come up again. Joseph Conron, chairman of the game committee of the New York Poultry & Game Trade Association, will shortly call a meeting of the committee to take up these questions in advance.

The members of the National Poultry & Game Association who went to Washington last week and secured rulings from Secretary Wilson relative to country-dressed meats which were a great help to local dealers in such meats, were all New York men. President Harry Dowie of the association headed the delegation. The rulings are published elsewhere in this issue.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court by the firm of Fick & Byrne, retail grocers and butchers, in business at Fulton and Canal streets, Jamaica, L. I. The liabilities total \$4,200 for the firm and \$500 each for the partners, against which stock, fixtures and accounts due show total assets amounting to \$2,840 for the firm.

The New York Department of Health reports the following number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending September 29, 1906: Meat.—Manhattan, 16,295 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,734 lbs.; Queens, 732 lbs.; total, 19,761 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 4,410 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 4,420 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 110 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,648 lbs.; Queens, 212 lbs.; total, 1,970 lbs.

THE MEAT LAW IN NEW YORK

The beginning of the enforcement of the new meat inspection law in New York City found all the larger plants under inspection and fully complying with the regulations, as they have for weeks. The only difficulty encountered by them was the inability of the government to furnish enough inspectors to properly handle the business. Many packers had to stand considerable loss because they were delayed by inadequate inspection.

In the various wholesale market districts there were one or more inspectors whose business it was to inspect and tag meats cut up for shipment and products removed from the original inspected package. This plan will work all right when the government furnishes enough men and the trade becomes accustomed to the supervision. This week there was a great hustling around whenever an inspector was wanted and could not be found, and everybody was pretty short on temper.

Dr. H. N. Waller, chief inspector for New York, was greatly hampered by lack of men, particularly to look after small plants which handle meat products, of which there are dozens and scores in this city. But Dr. Waller was doing everything in his power to help the trade. "We have increased our force of veterinary inspectors, stocktakers, taggers, meat inspectors and laborers, until they now number about 100," said he. "We have found that this number is insufficient to do the work. We will need at least from twenty-five to fifty more men in a short time."

"Before the law was enacted there were in New York about thirty inspected slaughter houses. This number has been greatly increased. Sixty applications have already been made to the Department of Agriculture by slaughter house owners for inspection. Many more will be made later. All these applications must be taken care of."

"We have had absolutely no trouble with the owners of slaughter houses. There has been a general disposition on their part to obey the law. Some of the owners, however, made application for inspection too late for us to attend to them. That is their own fault. We expect complaints from them."

TROUBLE WITH BOLOGNA MAKERS.

Because the secretary of the Bologna Manufacturers Association, who conducts a place on upper Second avenue, has refused to submit to the demands of the local butchers' union of which his employees have been members, a boycott has been declared on his place and it is being picketed by labor agitators. The bologna man has asked police protection and will fight the boycott. It is said to be a test case, and if the union succeeds a general strike will be declared against all bologna-makers in the association unless they give in to the union demands.

OPPOSED TO BROOKLYN ABATTOIR.

Opposition to the application of H. Plaut for a permit to establish an abattoir at the foot of Oak street, Greenpoint, appears to be as strong as ever, both from residents of that neighborhood and from the police department. The health department has looked

favorably on the application of Mr. Plaut, who has an abattoir on Johnson street and wants to transfer it to the river front. But Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe, who is a Brooklyn resident, opposes the project and will not agree to it.

NATIONAL POULTRY AND GAME BODY.

The recently organized National Poultry and Game Association, formed for the mutual interest and protection of dealers in poultry and game all over the country, has rapidly taken a prominent place among trade organizations. Questions affecting the life of the poultry trade, from the producer clear along to the retail dealer, are coming up in state legislatures and city councils, and the trade is finding it necessary to unite to protect itself from food cranks and faddists whose theories, if put into law, would deal a knockout blow to the business.

In view of the interest taken in the movement, extracts from the constitution and by-laws of the new association, explaining its objects and methods, are printed for the information of the trade. Article 1 of the constitution reads in part as follows:

The name of this Association shall be National Poultry and Game Association. The principal office of said Association is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The objects for which such Association is formed are as stated in the certificate of organization, and as follows:

- (1) The dissemination of accurate and reliable information among shippers, dealers and consumers of live and dressed poultry and game, and of other food products.
- (2) The advancement and improvement of commercial conditions in said trades.
- (3) The fostering and strengthening of friendly and co-operative relations between such merchants in all parts of the United States and the securing to its members of improved transportation facilities and just and equitable rates and charges for the same.
- (4) The education and guidance of public opinion in all parts of the United States to the point of securing the adoption of legislation calculated to foster trade and safeguard consumers.
- (5) To settle differences between the several members and between members and non-members, and to procure uniformity and certainty in trade usages, and of kindred matters relating thereto as they may from time to time arise.

Concerning membership it is provided:

Any person, co-partnership or corporation engaged in the poultry and game trade in the United States and those having trade, business and financial relations in common with the same, in good standing shall be eligible to membership in this Association. Applications for membership must be in writing, stating the business occupation of the applicant, after which they shall be acted upon by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have the right to refuse any such application by a majority vote for any reason which to them shall seem sufficient.

The signing of such an application for membership, unless the application be refused, shall be, and be construed to be, an agreement on the part of said person, co-partnership or corporation to conform to all rules, regulations or requirements of the Association, whether expressed in the by-laws or otherwise, which may from time to time be adopted by the Executive Committee or the Association.

The initiation fee is \$5 per member, which covers dues for the current year. Annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday in May. No co-partnership, firm or corporation

can have more than one vote in the association. Concerning the management of the association the constitution says:

The government of the Association when the Board of Directors is not in session shall be vested in an Executive Committee composed of the President, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and four other members of the Association elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Association. Four members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum to transact business. Not less than five days' notice shall be given for a meeting of the Executive Committee. All vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

This Committee shall have the management of the business of the Association and, in addition to the powers and authorities expressly conferred upon them by these by-laws may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association, which in the judgment of the Committee shall tend to promote the usefulness and carry out the purposes of the Association, subject, however, to the provisions of the by-laws as they may be amended from time to time, provided no amendment so made shall invalidate any prior act of this Committee which would have been valid if such amendment had not been made. No officer or individual member shall have power to contract any debt on behalf of the Association or in any manner render the Association liable for the payment of any sum unless the same shall first have been directed by the Executive Committee. This Committee shall have the power to authorize expenditures and to audit and approve accounts and bills.

Concerning the work of the commission it is provided:

The Transportation Committee shall hear all complaints of members of the Association of unjust and unlawful treatment at the hands of any public corporation, and report to the President any such complaints remaining unadjusted. This Committee shall investigate and recommend to the Association improved methods of transportation and have general charge of all matters of transportation in which the Association and its members are interested.

The Law and Legislation Committee shall have charge of all legislation that may be desired by the Association and attend to and supervise all operations of the Association tending toward the defeat of such matters as may be deemed detrimental to the interests of this Association, including the presentation of memorials to the City, State or general government. They shall nominate to the Executive Committee suitable Counsel to represent and protect the interests of the Association in all emergencies.

The Finance Committee shall attend to and supervise all the fiscal operations of the Association to the extent and in the manner directed by the Executive Committee, and shall audit all the accounts of the Association at the close of each fiscal year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary and report thereon.

The Publicity and Literature Committee, subject to the general supervision and approval of the Executive Committee and Counsel, shall attend to and have general management of all publications and literature issued by the Association, and of the distribution of the same and the dissemination of such information as the Executive Committee may desire placed before the public.

As to the handling of cases before the courts or legislative bodies, or other matters, the by-laws provide:

Whenever any five members of this Association shall certify to the Executive Committee that they desire the Association to prosecute any matter within the scope of the Association, and shall further certify that the said proceeding shall be at the cost and expense of the said members, the Executive Committee may authorize the President to appoint a special committee to prosecute such matter in the name of the Association, under the direction of the President, but such Committee shall not be authorized to incur any expense or create any obligation, unless the same shall be specially authorized by the Executive Committee of the Association.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Abramowitz, M. L., 229 E. 7th; United D. B. Company.
Bertz, J., 221 E. 93rd; H. Brand.
Brand, I., 51 E. 110th; H. Brand.
Barras, S., 528 E. 11th; J. Levy.
Bello, L., 643 Morris ave.; H. Brand.
Fleischer, R., 135 Norfolk; H. Brand.
Grevace, P., 334 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Hart, J., 43 Allen; United D. B. Company.
Kuhn, A., 129 Monroe; United D. B. Company.
Kapp, S., 59 W. 100th; H. Brand.
Kaufman, M., 171 Norfolk; United D. B. Company.
Keenberg, M., 350 E. 3rd; H. Brand.
Kathman, G., 1324 3rd ave.; E. Diamond.
Laska, G., 19 Monroe; H. Brand.
Lisbowitz, I., 103 Monroe; H. Brand.
Mischlowitz, M., 306 E. 103rd; J. Levy.
Melnik, W., 252 Monroe; United D. B. Company.
Mandel, H., 3855 3rd ave.; H. Brand.
Minken, J., 263 Monroe; United D. B. Company.
Neitzel, E. B., 897 2nd ave.; J. G. Neidman.
Notary, J., 339 E. 113th; H. Brand.
Ornstein, L., 327 E. 100th; H. Brand.
Rabinowitz, S., 39 Essex; United D. B. Company.
Rosen, I., 261 Monroe; United D. B. Company.
Schwarz, J., 963 S. Boulevard; Dumrauf & W.
Zarcone, A., 162 Sullivan; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Rothman, A., Kanton & Gershonvitz.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Abramowitz, M., 188 Floyd; J. Levy.
Kaufman, Otto, 134 Hopkinson ave.; Ferdinand Pralli.
Rais, C., 776 Gates ave.; R. Manthey.
Salzman, Max, 325 Wallabout; Julius Levy.
Werner, Solomon, 11 Meserole; Julius Levy.
Strauss, M., 227 Hoyt; L. Seymour.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Gustavson, Joseph, 1282 Nostrand ave.; A. Gustavson.
Manthey, Rudolph, 776 Gates ave.; Christian Kais.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Holsteen, F., 1489 Ave. A; A. F. Heise.
Park Gate Hotel Company, 77th st., West; Montrose Bond & R. Company.
Washington, J., 227 W. 62nd; S. Levin.
Abramson & Epstein, 299 Broome; Levin & Blumenfeld.
Brodt, F., Barrow & West; Rubsam & H. B. Company.
Fidelman & Son, 232 West; F. Herzog.
Fischer, J., 5-7 Gouverneur; P. Silber.
Huke, G. E., 666 8th ave.; C. J. Paulsen.
Hoffman, A., 16 Morton; R. Foster.
Lamorticella, A., 515 E. 149th; F. Giordano.
Ruch, A. M., 155 6th ave.; F. Stevers.
Rosenthal & London, 713 6th ave.; I. Raved.
Schwetsky, A., 190 Wooster; S. Levin.
Schmidt, W., 14 E. 116th; Westin & S.
Weintraub, R., 1003 3rd ave.; Consumers Pie Baking Company.
Zimmermann, W., 81 Pike Slip; J. Beyersdorffer.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cipresso, F., Elliott & Olin aves.; C. Peozzi.
Ehler, F., 1238 2nd ave.; G. G. Halpin.
Kornbluh & Romanelli, 8 E. 17th; Edelstein & Barth.
Pester & Samuel, 308 E. 115th; N. Ressler.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Anderson, Victor, 68 Fulton; Lavinia Loring.

TO RENT

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

WANTED

An excellent opportunity for experienced Spice Salesmen with one of the largest importing and manufacturing Spice Houses in the country. Acquaintance with the sausage business and department buyers essential. Address in confidence, stating experience and territory covered.

B. FISCHER & CO.

397 Greenwich Street,
Dept. E. New York

No Odors in Your Refrigerator

When You Use

FORMOZONE

the WORLD'S GREATEST DISINFECTANT, the only artificial air purifier known.

Dissipates All Odors and Makes None Itself.

Safest, most effective and economical disinfectant that's made. Send for Pamphlets and Prices.

Formozone Hygienic Manufacturing Co. of America

1133 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK
Phone 2846 Madison Square



